The Weekly Post.

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A LINE OF LIGHT.

A woman croons by her lonely fire,
Watching her babe with the suffering cry.
And her thoughts are far with its sailor sire,
And the night is wild and the wind is high.
"O who can ever bring back again
The glad, glad days that we had of old?
Does every pleasure pass into pain?
O a frozen hope lies so bitter cold!"
But the larks will be stirring by-and-by,
And already there's light in the distant sky.

The ship lies wrecked on the wide west sea,
And the fierce birds quarrel and scream above
With their savage laughter that seems to be
A demon's scoff at the end of love.
"Ha, ha! ha, ha! and it comes to this,
Ye strong brave men, now your day is done,
Your corpses have but the kelpie's kiss,
And your last hard struggle is known to none."
But the sun is still shining out of sight,
And has left behind him a line of light.

There is summer once more upon the sea,
And sunshine once more in the lonely home;
The babe is gone from the woman's knee,
And she knows her husband can never come;
But as she sits she is singing low,
"The loves I have lost does my Father keep,
And he bids me His happy secret know,
Which is only seen by the eyes that weep."
The sun is still shining, though out of sight,
And the darkest day has its line of light.

J. F. M. Cassel's Magazine.

HUNGRY ON CHRISTMAS.

A TRUE STORY.

On the afternoon of December 24, 187—, though the light was fast falling, a weary-looking little lady sat close at her window, painting rapidly yet carefully as she finished a delicate miniature portrait on porcelain, for she was employed by one of our largest photographic galleries, at that time just in the beginning of its existence.

Two children played lovingly and merrily at a table near, her room was unusually pleasant and comfortable-looking, her own dress and children's good and suitable—there seemed no cause for the sad and weary care upon her face—but this dear little woman was one who loved her neighbor and consciously lived for others, and these were her thoughts:

"I have not seen my young neighbors for nearly a week until to-day, and then the husband looked so pale and thin! I fear they are in trouble, and yet I hardly dare venture in. Oh, this life in large cities is cruel! Where they pack us, such utter strangers, in separate rooms adjoining, and we know nothing of each other! Our neighbors on the other side of the partition may be dying of grief and loneliness, or want, while we are careless and gay, until some morning the janitor comes in with a scared face to say that the man in the next room is dead—died in the night alone—his body lies on the other side of the wall! Oh, it is too horrible! Such a thing happened once in this house before I came to it. It must not happen again! I will get paid to-day for this picture, and when the children are asleep I will run round to the market and buy a turkey, with all the accompaniments, and then I will invite Mr. and Mrs. Wilson to eat with us to-morrow, and I will learn if they are in trouble."

Inspired by kindly thoughts, she worked faster than ever and soon the last touch was gently placed, the miniature rigidly scrutinized, and, with a satisfied smile, wrapped up. Then, telling the children to get their coats and hats, they all hastened away to the photograph gallery. Only one young clerk was there, having been left in charge while the others went home earlier than usual.

"Mr. Poser expected you," said he, "and told me when you brought his wife's picture to shut up the place and bring it to his house. Said he knew you wouldn't disappoint him—you never do."

Where is the house, Johnnie? I might take it myself—and get paid," she added, mentally.

"Up in Fortieth street; but you hadn't better take it, Mrs. Lenox, for he has a party to-night, and I live near there."

"Very, well Johnie. Don't undo the package; if you take it from the box, it might get broken."

"Oh, I'll look out. Merry Christmas, Mrs. Lenox: I won't see you to-morrow."

"Merry Christmas, Johnnie; I shall not forget you on the 26th." She turned sadly away and went slowly home with the children, trying to share their enjoyment of the brilliantly beautiful shop windows, where so many things were displayed that she would like to own. But she scarcely thought of that, her disappointment in not getting the expected $10 that evening had quite deranged her plans, for now no turkey can be bought.

"Laugh, mama laugh. Don't be so still," cried out little Bertie as he glanced up at her sad face. The mother smiled to please him, a tender loving smile, such as an angel's face might wear, and both the children laughed outright.

"Dear innocents. They know nothing of life's trials and disappointments. Neither shall they know; I have always made them happy and will still do so, whether we have a Christmas tree or not!"

New energy animated her, she joined with her darlings in admiring beautiful and wonderful toys, books and all the various holiday gifts so temptingly displayed and only took them home when they were ready. As she helped little Bertie up the long, tedious flight of stairs that led to their two rooms, while Madge tripped lightly on ahead, she met Mrs. Wilson, her neighbor, coming down, and exchanging a pleasant greeting, saw that the young wife's eyelashes were wet with tears, while her voice sounded unnaturally cheerful.

So the artist who had been a young wife herself once, and was now a patient, quiet little widow, fell planning again as soon as she had given the children their supper, and after a merry game of romps put them to bed.

"Only one dollar beside the money for rent," she sighed, and four meals to provide before I can see Mr. Poser. Well, I have some stores in the pantry; I will see what there is, and then go to market. I must manage to share my dinner with my poor neighbors—at least to invite them—or shall I be troubled all day. How glad I am that I bought gifts for the children three weeks since, when they were cheaper and I had the money; now they at least will not be defrauded of their expected enjoyment on Christmas day."

Among other lessons which the vicissitudes of life had taught this brave little woman, was that of the true art of cookery—how to provide a delicious meal from cheap and simple materials; so when she had looked through the pantry she tripped off to market with a self-satisfied and happy smile, as if she had been going to buy the largest turkey and best bunch of celery to be found their, though her basket was small and her purse held only one dollar.

The Wilsons, her neighbors, occupied but one room, which was warmed by a fire in a large open grate, and Mrs. Lenox knew that the young wife was accustomed to cook a simple breakfast by this fire every morning. But for two mornings past there had been no fragrance of beefsteak and coffee, or any good thing coming through the cracks of the nailed-up door that led from her pantry into their room, and the widow could not help fearing they were living very frugally.

So, on Christmas morning, Mrs. Lenox went with her children to bid the neighbors "Merry Christmas," and when the Wilsons' door was opened one quick glance showed her that no cooking had been done that day, nor was likely to be. The husband sat by the window looking out, while she sat sewing near a very small, carefully-built fire.

Both responded politely to her greeting, but they looked pale and sad.

The artist hurried back to her room and wrote a friendly little note inviting them to share her Christmas dinner, because her "other friends" were not coming, and she did not like to dine alone. But they returned a delicately-worded, friendly refusal, on the ground of their preferring to spend their holidays with each other only.

The kind little woman sighed, but went on with her preparations for dinner, while her children enjoyed the pretty gifts that had made them happy since morning. By and by she wrote another note, which read:

"Don't be annoyed, dear Mrs. Wilson—if I beg you to accept one little dish from my table since you prefer to remain at home, because I am dreadfully superstitious, and I believe in the old Saxon proverb: 'The family whose Christmas dinner is unshared, will be unlucky all this year.' So please do taste a morsel, just to save me from misfortune.

"Yours truly,

"KATE LENOX."

Then as a china platter she arranged a most appetizing little fillet, tender and brown and juicy, flanked by sliced potatoes brown in gravy, amber-like bits of carrot, tender as jelly, sippets of toast, and over the whole a gravy that would have compelled the praise of a Frenchman. All around these she placed tender heart leaves of lettuce, and put the dish on a pretty tea-tray with a saucer of cranberry jelly beside it and her little note edgewise between them, and gently opening the door looked out.

No one in the hall, so Mrs. Lennox noiselessly put the tray close at her neighbor's door, rapped loudly, and instantly darted swiftly back to her own room, softly shutting herself in. Then with her children she enjoyed just such a dinner as she had given her neighbor. There came no sound from the adjoining room, for the walls were thick enough to muffle ordinary noises, and Mrs. Lenox did not, but solaced herself with the saying: "No news is good news," and took her children out for a walk.

That evening when the little ones were asleep, and the artist in her pretty studio reclined on the sofa enjoying a book, she heard a timid rap, and Mrs. Wilson came quietly in. She tried to speak, but could not; her cheeks grew crimson and her earnest eyes sparkled with moisture; then as Kate Lenox rose to receive her neighbor with a pleasant smile of welcome, the young wife fell into her arms sobbing.

"Oh, you angel, God bless you!"

The artist felt her own eyes grow dim but endeavored to speak lightly as she drew her guest to sit by her on the sofa, saying:

"You are very good not to be vexed with me for wanting you to taste my fillet. Do you know I rather pride myself on my cooking?"

"Ah! God bless you! You saved us. We were hungry."

"Hungry!" cried Kate Lenox, horrified. "Hungry on Christmas day!"

Mrs. Wilson could only nod reply, for her sobs came faster. The two ladies sat clasping each other, and Kate Lenox kissed her neighbor and comforted her by repeating holy words of promise; while her own tears fell fast and her heart stopped beating for a moment at the thought "What if my darlings should ever be hungry?"

Mrs. Wilson was not a weak young woman—only unnerved just then by excitement; she composed herself soon and explained:

"Yes," she said in low, thrilling tones, "we had only a loaf of bread and a bit of cheese all yesterday, and to-day only a few biscuits, until you placed that delicious dinner at our door. Oh! it was like the heavenly manna. When I was eating I thought I was no longer in this world."

"Im a so glad that you were not angry with me."

"Harry was angry at first. He wished me to carry it back at once, and when I implored him just to taste a little, he said we were not beggars, and ordered me to return it! I think he was really out of his mind, he went on so dreadfully, and reminded me of my promise to die with him to night."

"Oh!"

"Ah, yes—don't condemn us too severely. He has been sick and out of work; we have been poor a long time. All our clothes are wearing out—you know that is hard on a lady and gentleman! We have been used to living well. Now people owe Harry who don't pay, and at last his courage and money went together. But you saved us! Poor Harry! he has lost his faith in God, and I too, have been sorely tried; but I kept telling him that we should not be allowed to perish so miserably, that a ministering angel would be sent, and you came—God's angel! I love you!"

She could say no more for a while, but Kate Lenox presently replied, "And now you must really let me be your friend. I have plenty in the house for breakfast; that is, if you like French pancakes and coffee."

"Ah, you have given us all we need; I coaxed and pleaded with Harry till he ate with me, and presently he rose up and he felt like a man again, and went out to one debtor from whom he got $50, and this gave him new life, so that he went to a gentleman we know and got an engagement of work to begin with the new year."

"Oh, I am glad!"

The faces of both women shone with a radiant happiness, when the young wife asked:

"May I look at your sleeping children?"

They went in the inner room, where she bent above each little bed a moment in prayer and softly murmured aloud, "May they know happiness so intense as I have known misery!"

At the door of the studio, kissing Kate Lenox with a tender and reverent grace, she said:

"You could do only one little deed of mercy to us which will last us all our lives. You must minister to others now—God's angels!"—*Elizabeth Dudley.*

CLEVER NIHILIST ENGINEERS.

How they Burrowed Under a Railroad to Blow Up the Czar.

[Berlin Correspondence London Standard.]

At last Russian letters and papers are allowed to convey more details relative to the terrible incident of the 1st inst. Though at a distance of two miles from the station, the spot where the attempt was made is situated in a densely inhabited part of the suburbs. In September one of the wooden cottages commanding the railway, one hundred and sixty feet distant from the metals, was purchased by a young man professing to be an artizan from Samara. He was evidently in a hurry to close and without any bargaining paid the 250 paper roubles asked by the proprietor. Immediately after he moved into the house, accompanied by a young woman and two associates He held little intercourse with his neighbors and led a quiet and retired life. His furniture was scanty and his food supplied by the poorest shops in the neighborhood. On the rare occasions when a messenger or neighbor entered the house lamps were seen burning before the sacred images and the walls were found covered with portraits of the Emperor and Empress, as befits an orthodox Russian.

About the middle of October the new tenants commenced to sink a well in their court-yard, telling the neighbors that they required a large quantity of water for trade purposes. As has since come out, the well was only sunk to account for the quantity of sand removed from a shaft dug in a wooden shed forming part of the premises. This shaft was driven to the depth of five feet. From the bottom of the shaft a subterranean passage was bored in the direction of the railway, the sand being placed in the court-yard and some of the cottage rooms. This passage was 160 feet long and about three feet high. It was scientifically constructed, bricked throughout, and where it reached the side of the embankment widened into a spacious hole for the reception of the explosive material. For the latter pyroxiline seems to have been selected. Being placed at the destined spot, a little time before the Imperial train was due, it seems to have frozen in the severe cold of the last few days, which accounts for the comparatively small mischief done. From the pyroxiline a wire was laid down to an electric battery constructed on the most primitive principles, and placed in the wooden shed in the courtyard.

While the Emperor, who, thanks to an inversion of the usual order of the trains, had passed the fatal, was unscathed, was paying homage before the wooden statue of the Virgin at the Kremlin gate, the second train reached the spot opposite the miner's house and was blown into the air. Those of the railway servants who escaped unhurt, immediately ran to the next telegraph station to inform the police, but the wires were cut all round and it was an hour before the first constables, appeared on the scene. No trace of the criminals was detected, the only evidence left being the battery and a morsel of food.

As no one dared to acquaint the Emperor with what had occurred, his Majesty learned the incident only on the following morning. Two more days elapsed before the St. Petersburg press were permitted to allude to the event.

The labor expended by the conspirators in digging the Moscow mine is truly astonishing. Taking the length of the subterranean passage at the figures given above, the earth dug out cannot have weighed less than 12,000 hundred weights. If we assume five minutes to be required for three men to dig out and bring to the surface a quantity weighing forty pounds, 2,800 hours, some four months, must have been needed to construct the entire passage. Even this gives no idea of the amount of work done. It being alleged that the entire passage, as well as the cavern at its termination, was bricked, no fewer than 12,000 bricks can have been wanted to accomplish this work. To perform it without light or air for a length of 160 feet must have been no trifling matter. Again, as it cannot have taken less than fifty wagons to convey the bricks to the revolutionary cottage the cunning of its denizens in achieving the exploit without arousing suspicion is one of the most marvellous features of the case. Nor are the art and tact displayed in the arrangement of the mine to be lost sight of. Where the soil consisted of loose sand, the gallery, according to the most approved technical rules was supported by boards maintained by triangular frames which could not have been brought to the spot without carts and horses. If I add that the passage terminated at five feet from the railway embankment, as to carry it under the embankment might have caused some train to break in before the time appointed, the reader will be able to conceive the prodigious amount of work and talent devoted to the undertaking. From these and similar circumstances not a few Russians are led to imagine that there is more in this subterranean matter than appears on the surface.

Is the World for Sale?

[N. Y. Sun]

There is another important consequence which follows the disposition of a controlling interest in the Texas-Pacific to the Gould combination. In 1875, when the Texas Pacific deemed it necessary to bolster its undertaking in Democratic quarters, the capitalists interested furnished the collateral on which money was raised to buy the New York *World* and the Baltimore *Gazette*. As the services of those two newspapers are no longer required to pave the way for Congressional action, they are now for sale. The New York *World* was first offered to Mr. Tilden, who declined to entertain the proposition or even discuss it. It was then offered to John Kelly, and for a while the Tammany chief nibbled at the bait; but recently he quit, and announced that, instead of buying any newspapers, he already had some to sell. We have been told that Mr. Kinsella of the Brooklyn *Eagle* is now in negotiation for the *World*; but we are informed that no one has as yet manifested a disposition to invest in the Baltimore *Gazette*.

ADELINA PATTI is now free to sing in Paris or anywhere she likes. She paid the Marquis de Caux $200,000, and is now advertised to appear at the Gaiety, in Paris, on the 14th of February next. The performances begin with *La Traviata*. The subscription amounts already to $80,000. The Emperor of Germany conferred the gold medal for art and science on Mme. Patti.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

THE BABE.

Begun!—and round me glowed
Huge masks, with staring eyes—
And smiles alarmed me more—
I after saw in pantominal story.
I had no sense of time; nor overmuch
A sense of anything:
I woke!—my eyes confronted with a glory
That made them open more and more,
It seemed they'd crack to take it in:
Anon, a wall of black would supervene,
I'd try to fight it off, and cry aloud!—
The light was out!—
Brief brief candle!

THE LOVER.

Another spell—'twas not the one at school,
Yet taught me more than aught beside:
A being like myself,
But unlike more—a finer—a fairer—
To every sense and thought a newer zest
And newer meaning,
How great had been the void
That now was brimming over!
What measure's depth could hold it all!
Riches untold: a world unknown before:
The idol!—and I worshiped.
'Twas burning the . was life and love—
Brief, brief candle!

THE OLD MAN.

'Tis further on: I've staying power—
For friends are gone, snuffed out
As though they ne'er had been—
Whilst I, who miss them here, live on alone!
A retrospect of graves
And just ahead—my own.
There's over all a ghastly hue—
And rosy, golden day no more
As seen with infant's lover's eyes—
The flame of life is burning blue!
And dwindling—near the final flicker!
* * * * *
But at its best it gives me handle
To ask if it were worth the candle?
Brief, brief candle!
—*G. J. A., in Scribner's "Bric-a-Brac."*

CHRISTMAS.

Peculiarly Pleasant This Year on Account of Good Times.

[Harper's Magazine for January.]

The holiday season this year will be peculiarly pleasant, because the long prostration of industry is ended, and business everywhere revives. The good will of the season will be ever more cheerful and cordial, and the wish of a happy New Year will have the charm of sincere expectation. But whatever the situation, the magic of the time is restless.

"Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad:
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, or witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time."

This is the ever fresh and recurring sentiment of the season, and although Christendom is wide, and embraces many nationalities, there is always a feeling that Christmas tide is peculiarly an English season. Certainly our own associations with it, its family reunions, its boundless good cheer, its ample hospitality, the waits, the Yule-log, the morris dancers, the mistletoe, are especially English. Our Northern ancestors celebrated everything with feasting, with hugh eating and deep drinking and Father Christmas come in, preceded, indeed, by the cantors intoning a hymn, but closely followed by the boar's head wreathed with rosemary, and the plum pudding smoking not far away.

The great success of Dickens Christmas stories lay in their felicitous expression of their national feeling. There was a vague "ideal" of Christmas hovering in the popular mind, traditions of the good old hearty time of popular games and Christmas carols and universal benignity and well being. Nobody knew exactly when or exactly where this miracle of changing England into Arcadia was wrought. But that the vision was a mirage nobody believed. The old song was true history:

"A man might then behold
At Christmas in each hall
Good fires to curb the cold,
And meat for great and small:
The neighbors were friendly bidden,
And all had welcome true;
The poor from the gates were not chidden
When this old cap was new."

It was no man's land, a land of Cockaigne during the rest of the year, but at Christmas it was good old England.

This was the generous and wholesome feeling which makes Irving's Christmas sketches so delightful. They are full of the breath of a hallowed and gracious time. There is an inexpressible glamour over the simple narrative, and there are no passages in his books more familiar or more justly popular. It was this poetic aura over very substantial facts to which Dickens gave such exquisite expression. He treats Christmas as a season when Christianity may be represented as really practicable—when simply generosity and forgiveness and repentance may be depicted as natural and actual, and when it is fair to give glimpses of what this modern world of London or New York would be if people were governed by Christian rules, and practiced the faith which they profess.

Dickens does this, of course, in a characteristic and sympathetic manner. Honest and good cheer is a large part of his Christmas. It is practical Christianity which his blithe pen preaches and describes—feeding the hungry, soothing the sick, raising the fallen, visiting the fatherless and the widow—a homely, hearty, beautiful Christianity, a season in which the bird of dawning singeth all night long. Thackeray followed in his own way. His little Christmas stories preach less than those of Dickens, but they have a tremendous moral. He felt deeply the benediction of a season which the traditions of his race had consecrated to the simple and sturdy virtues, and the tender pensiveness of his genius has a singularly touching expression in the little Christmas verses of various kinds that he wrote. Among these the most familiar are the delightful "Mahogany Tree."

"Christmas is here,
Winds whistle shrill,
Icy and chill,
Little care we;
Little we fear
Weather without,
Sheltered about
The mahogany tree."

and the epilogue to Dr. Birch:

"The play is done, the curtain drops."

Thackeray also, in his lecture upon "Charity and Humor"—first published, if we may make bold to mention it, in this magazine—pays generous tribute to the character and influence of Dickens' Christmas literature as re-awakening the hearty spirit of old English Christmas, which had fallen rather into slumber and forgetfulness.

But in New York and this year no slumber or forgetfulness has overtaken the gracious season. The long ranges of Christmas trees, as if a Birham wood had garrisoned the town; the bewildering piles and masses of Christmas gifts in miles of window, which, by their infinite contrariety of temptation, are sure to hold the eager youthful buyer in suspense; the markets solid with beeves and poultry and game, recalling the pictures in the old *Illustrated News* of the London markets at Christmas, and the poulterers with three and your stories of solid poultry covering the entire front of the house; the crowds of buyers with the happy look of the mind bent upon receiving pleasure—all these things, and the vast miscellany of sights that can be "better imagined than described," recall the generous old Christmas traditions, the feeling with which, as boys, we read Irving's Sketch Book and Bracebridge Hall, and then Dickens and Thackeray, and the satisfaction with which we passed from intoning the solemn music of Milton's "Hymn on the Nativity," and Wordsworth poem,

"The minstrels sang their Christmas tunes
Last night beneath my cottage eaves."

to gazing upon pictures of the bringing in of the boar's head and the wassail, and Kenny Meadow's blindman's buff, dishing the Christmas pudding. The yule-logs, we are told like half of the Christmas observances, are heathen reminisecnces and traditions. But "before Abraham was, I am." There is nothing in the deepest and best sense human which in the truest and highest sense is not also Christian. The characteristic feeling about Christmas, as it revealed in literature and tradition and association is the striking and beautiful tribute to the practicability in Christianity.

WHAT IS LEFT FOR HAYES?

The Contempt with which He is Regarded At the Capital.

[H. J. R. in Philadelphia Times.]

But in all the bickerings and bargains, all the triumphs and defeats of politics and public offices, there is nobody to whom the flight of time comes with more regret than to Mr. Hayes, that poor player on the White House stage. At high noon on the 4th day of March, 1881, he yields up that sceptre of power which he has played with as a child plays with squares and cubes, knowing nothing of their meaning. What is left for him? He is despised by the Democrats and pitied by the Republicans, and both will be glad to bid him a long farewell. His future is easily pictured. He will return to Fremount, serene in his own mental weakness and without healthy attrition with the world, he will gradually lose the little worldly wisdom he has learned here and relapse into doting idleness, telling over things that only he will remember of his vacillating and trifling administration. No doubt he will, dressed in his black clothes, his hair nicely greased and turned under at the ends, his hands gloved and carrying a gold-headed cane, go daily to the village post office for his mail and dicker with the market man on his way over the price of fresh meat for the noonday dinner. People outside of Washington have very little idea with what little respect Mr. Hayes is regarded here among those who knew him. The mention of his name generally produces a smile. All look forward to that happy day when he leaves the White House for the bucolic life of his country home, for which he is so admirably fitted, both by natural bent and mental calibre.

Probably no man in Congress has such a dislike for Mr. Hayes as Senator Hamlin. It is related of him that he keeps an accurate account of the passage of time that how long to tell to a day how long Mr. Hayes will remain President of this great country. It is said that a Democratic Senator approached him a few days ago and said: "Well, brother Hamlin, how much longer must we have that fellow in the White House?" Quick as lightning Hamlin answered: "Just fourteen months and sixteen days, damn him!"

Stealing a Tombstone.

[Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.]

William Boggs was arraigned before Justice Cary, of Carson, yesterday, charged with grand larceny, in stealing a tombstone from the cemetery. The tombstone was exhibited to the jury. It reads:

"Sacred to the memory of W. Boggstone. Died January, 3, 1856. A kind father, an indulgent husband, and a true man. *Requiescat in pace.*"

Boggs acknowledged frankly that he had taken the tombstone. The name on it was so near like his own that, by filling up the superfluous letters with plaster of paris, he could use it himself in case he died.

The Court—You have the appearance of being a pretty healthy man. Why do you expect to die?

Boggs—I'm going to Bodie to start in business, and—

The Court—Oh, I see. But even if you die, as I have no doubt you will, why do you steal another man's tombstone? Do you really think it's the correct thing?

Boggs—If a man has had the use of a tombstone since 1856 it strikes me he's got his money's worth. Beside, this stone was a lie all over. Bill Boggstone wasn't a kind and indulgent father. He was a fellow three-card monte sharp, and had killed four men. A meaner scalawag never was born. When he first came out here in '49 he used to shave off the corners of $50 slugs and pay off his hands in old bills on the Farmers Bank of New Haven.

"We know him," cried several of the jury; "he was the worst in the deck."

One of the jurors went on the stand and testified that he saw the man run out of Placerville in 1852 for robbing hen-roosts. He turned a widow out in a snow storm because she couldn't pay the house rent. Several oldtimers in the court room testified to the bad character of the dead man. One man swore that the brother of Boggstone put the tombstone up, and did it in the night. It was a monumental lie and a disgrace to the cemetery.

The jury acquitted, and Mr. Boggs left on the stage for Bodie with the tombstone.

Praise for the Camerons.

[N. Y. Sun.]

And right here we wish to say that we regard the Camerons as the best order of corrupt politicians that ever existed in this country. Old Simon Cameron, all through the war, was immaculate on everything but money. He was a warmer, truer, more courageous man in favor of the abolition of slavery than either Lincoln or Stanton. Further than this we will go. We will say that Simon Cameron is just as pure a man as we believe the State of Pennsylvania has been capable of appreciating or half appreciating in his time. We believe that he is a patriot, and would give up even money for his country.

His son, the present Senator, is one degree removed from him. He may be one degree better. We think not. We think he is a full degree worse.

But at all events the Camerons mean business. Don has been elected Chairman of the National Republican Committee. He took pains beforehand to announce that he was for Grant first, last, and all the time.

This means that Grant is to be nominated, sure. Cameron, the shrewd Drexel, and the good-natured, soft-pated Childs will furnish all the money required. The convention can be and will be bought.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A CHRISTMAS ELEGY.

The holidays advance with measured tread,
The snow clouds drift athwart the sombre skies,
The average youngster early goes to bed,
To dream of Santa Claus and pumpkin pies.

The baker kneads his dough with swifter ease
And moulds his wares in figures rare and quaint,
The kind confectioner, in hopes to please,
Tips off his candy with fresh coats of paint.

Full many a colic, cramp and mortal throe
The dark, unfathomed depths of mince-meat bear,
Full many a soul the candy, white as snow,
Has hastened heavenward up the golden stair.

Now laughs the genial doctor all the while,
And orders in "a column well displayed."
The undertaker wears a hopeful smile
O'er prospects of a soon reviving trade.

SENATOR BEN HILL is a strong supporter of Senator Bayard's financial resolution.

THE widow of Agassiz was the first woman to cast the vote in Boston at the recent municipal election.

GLADSTONE has paid Irving the compliment of writing a letter in which the actor's delineation of Shylock is praised.

THE saving of the United States Treasury by the vacancies in the English and Russian missions is estimated at about a hundred dollars a day.

MRS. JAMES, the widow of G. P. R. James, the novelist, is living at Eau-Claire, Wis. She is now a woman of eighty years and is cared for by her sons.

EX-GOVERNOR JEWELL was the only member of the National Republican Committee who called on Hayes when the Committee met at Washington last week.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR has in his study at Deerfield a splendid library, a distinctive feature of which is a collection of biographies of American statesmen.

SCRIBNER & CO. are said to have offered Ruskin $400 for a short article on the Cathedral of St. Mark's, at Venice, and $1,000 to Browning, the poet. Both refused the work.

ACCORDING to official statistics there were from 1833 to 1855 no fewer than ninety-four persons buried alive either through accident or ignorance in various parts of France.

BARING BROTHERS & Co., of London, have ordered a thousand dollar bell for a church in Portland, Me., "as an expression of friendly buisness relations during many years with the citizens of Portland.

NINE of the United States Senators have given sons or sons-in-law small jobs about the Capitol. The young men generally serve as clerks for the committees and draw $6 a day, Sunday or Monday, rain or shine.

THE Police force of Hartford, Conn., are hereafter to be detailed in rotation, two each month, for detective services. All the men not engaged in such service, including the present detectives are to perform patrol duty in uniform.

THE New York *Tribune* calls upon Grant to decide and declare which Presidency it is that he wants—the Canal or the Union. Grant should answer promptly. Mr Jay Gould wants to know whether to go long on politics or canal shares.

THERE is growing a very evident disposition on the part of Cincinnati politicians to throw both Matthews and Taft overboard and to bring ex-Governor Thomas L. Young forward as the man who stands the best chance of beating Gen. Garfield for the Senatorship.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN is a most indefatigable man of society. He attended Childs's reception to General Grant in Philadelphia last Tuesday night, left that city on the one o'clock morning train, was the first man at his office Wednesday, attended to businesss all day, dined in state that evening and afterwards was at General Hunter's ball, and on Thursday evening he "received" with Mrs. Andenreid at the assembly and german of the Washington Club until a late hour.

THE first jury composed exclusively of colored men ever empanelled in Ohio was summoned before the Pickaway Common Pleas Court last week in the case of Adolphus Hazelwood against Robert Cole, both colored. The court room was crowded with spectators to watch the behavior of the colored jurors, who were robbed of the chance of rendering a verdict as the trial developed a record liable to land the plaintiff in the county jail for perjury, and his counsel withdrew the cause.

COMPLETE returns of the vote in Louisiana, received by the New Orleans *Democrat*, show 30, 751 majority for Wiltz, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and 13, 976 majority for the debt ordinance. The majority for the new Constitution is 59,072, only 26,378 being returned against it. Abont 118,000 votes were cast for Governor, and about 5,000 fewer for the Constitution. The Senate will contain 5 Republicans and 31 Democrats, the House, 17 Republicans, 76 Democrats, 2 Independents and 1 Greenbacker.

A Kind Word for Locomotive Engineers.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, has recently decided a case against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway directors, in a suit brought by the family of a locomotive engineer who was killed in a collision by remaining at his post. The directors said he should have abandoned it. The Court said:

"According to the common appreciation of human conduct and character, this evidence presents an example of heroic bravery and fidelity to duty, at the post of danger, most praiseworthy and commendable, and an occurrence worthy of lasting record in the books of heroic deeds. The very employment of an engineer, with its manifold and sudden and unexpected dangers, require the highest type and best qualities of true manhood, invincible bravery and greatest integrity, and it is but just to say that as a rule those who are selected for and engaged in this responsible employment possess the full measure of these qualities, and the exceptions are very rare. Who shall sit in judgment upon this brave engineer to coolly determine the alternative risks and chances which he is compelled to take instantly, with scarcely a moment of time for deliberation in such a terrible emergency? It will not do to establish a rule by which the duty of an emergency may be measured and dictated by cowardice and timidity, and by which his standing at his post and facing danger will be carelessness and negligence."

The Mohammedans.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Dr. Dollinger, authority to such matters makes this interesting statement: "At Sierra Leone a Moslem university is flourishing, in which are being educated about a thousand young men whose lives will be as absolutely surrendered to the cause the scholl represents as were the lives of the early soldiers of the crescent, who counted it joy to fall in its defense on the field of battle. In China the followers of this ancient symbol have increased beyond computation, 50,000 residing in Tonquin alone. Among the Malayans it is reported that 18,000,000 have been won over to its support; and still one-fifth of the dwellers on the earth are enrolled as its army, of whom 50,000,000 at least are subjects of her Majesty Queen Victoria."

Free Passes Again.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

It is a scandal upon Pennsylvania justice that the judges of her Supreme Court and the families of some of them ride on free passes over the railroads whose cases they are called upon so frequently to adjudicate. No individual would like to have his case submitted to a tribunal whose members had in their pockets a free gift of money value from his opponents, and parties litigant with corporations should not start with these odds against a fair judgment. If the corporations cannot be brought under the new constitution judges should at least show themselves mindful of the letter and spirit of the law which they swear to obey as well as to adjudge.

They Have Learned Something.

[From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, Dem.]

First citizen—"What do you think of the doings in Maine?"

Second citizen—"I think we have been egregiously mistaken in regard to the Democrats; we have said they were Bourbons and never learned anything, but it appears to me they have learned a mighty sight in the counting out business.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

POSTMASTER W. H. DICKEY of Kittanning, died on Sunday evening.

THE project of building a railroad from Somerset to Johnstown has fallen through.

A NEW Evangelical church was dedicated at Johnstown by Bishop Bowman yesterday.

THE carpenter work has been completed on the convent at Johnston to be occupied by the Sisters of Charity.

THE J. R. Taylor Post of the Grand Army sold beer without a license at a fair, and had to pay $138 55 for doing it.

BURGLARS made an unsuccessful attempt to burglarize the County Treasurer's safe at Warren, Ohio, the other day.

THE production of the Kayler oil district for December will be about 12,000 barrels, a decline of 8,000 barrels since July.

CORA DIAMOND was scalded to death by falling in a tub of boiling water at Siverlyville in the oil regions, on Monday.

G. W. CARNATHEN of Indiana fell a distance of twenty feet while at work at Kittanning and was badly injured, on Saturday.

THE Eclipse lubricating works and six tanks containing 3,000 barrels of oil were destroyed by fire at Franklin on Sunday. Loss $10,000.

THE daughter of Eli Lee has found a home at last. Matthias Householder of Saline township, Jefferson county, Ohio, having taken her home.

JOHN MYERS, who claims Pittsburgh as his home, was arrested in Newark, Ohio, on Saturday, having in his possession goods supposed to have been stolen.

THE heirs of Edward Gratz, who brought suit against the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company to recover 500 acres in Dauphin county, were defeated in court last week.

THE Rosena furnace at New Castle exploded yesterday. The loss is estimated at one thousand dollars. Many windows were shattered in the vicinity, but no person was injured.

FRIDAY, January 2d, has been fixed by Judge Pearson of Dauphin county, as the date for the argument on the motion to quash the indictment against A. W. Leisenring of Mauch Chunk.

THE aged father of Rev. Father Hickey, formerly of this city, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Clearfield township, Butler county. Father Hickey has been called to his bedside.

AN explosion occurred at Overholt's distillery, Bradford, on Saturday. Jack Meyers was severely burned, and A. J. Hamilton, besides being painfully burned, fell down stairs and had one rib broken.

FRANK S. SEILER a well known citizen died at Harrisburg on Saturday evening in his thirty-ninth year. The deceased was one time clerk in the Surveyor General's office and afterwards in the Auditor General's office.

MRS. MAY HERSHBERGER, widow of the late Samuel Hershberger of Allegheny, and daughter of Mr. Robert Finney, formerly of Pittsburgh, committed suicide at Mayville, N. Y., on Sunday, by shooting herself. If was supposed that the rash act was brought about by grief for her husband's death.

THE records of the trial and conviction of Mrs. Catherine Zell, *alias* Windowmaker, for the murder of Mrs. May Kiehl, by poison, in Cumberland county, were filed with Governor Hoyt yesterday. The time for her execution has not yet been fixed. It is said that Mrs. Zell's counsel will take the case to the Supreme Court.

A RULE has been issued by the Wheeling Court against Charles Johnson of the Wheeling *Leader*, to answer for contempt. The offense consisted in Johnson intimating that the officers of the Gas Company under indictment for criminal offenses would jump bail. The affair has created some excitement, and is regarded as an attempt to muzzle the press.

A LOT of furniture damaged by a fire at Monongahela City was auctioned off the other day, and among the articles was a coffin, which was bought by Samuel Massey for $3 50. Mr. Massey is between fifty and sixty years of age, but is still hale and hearty. Before paying for the coffin he made an arrangement with the owners of the place that they would repair the coffin and keep it for him until he would die.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL HOMER on Saturday served summons of ejectment on all the officers and stockholders of the Tidewater Pipe Line at Titusville. The summons sets forth that John A. Davis of Maryland, claims the right and title to certain pieces of land in Gallagher township, county of Clinton, Pa., and in Liberty township, McKean county, now in possession of the Tidewater Company, and on which their pipes are laid. The hearing will take place at Williamsport on Monday, January 5th.

WESTMORELAND TEACHERS.

GREENSBURG, PA., December 22.—The teachers of Westmoreland met in Institute this afternoon and entered upon a week of hard work and fun (mostly fun). The inclement weather this morning rendered the soiling of plumes a necessity, yet that undaunted courage which characterizes the Westmoreland teachers put them on the road early, and when they arrived at this place they felt that satisfaction which always attends the accomplishment of a duty under trying circumstances. One hundred and fifteen responded to roll call. Rev. W. Ulery conducted devotional exercises. The formalities of organization were attended with no accident. Prof. E. A. Apgar gave instruction on the subject of drawing. He is an excellent lecturer. One of the prominent features of the Institute is the display of specimens of drawing and writing. Prof. S. K. Henrie, of the Greensburg schools, has on exhibition specimens which are a credit to the school and reflect credit on Mr. Henrie as a teacher. Prof. Spiegel, Superintendent of the schools of our County, has not been sparing in his energies to give the teachers an excellent Institute. Distinguished gentlemen will be present to lecture, and among them Henry Ward Beecher. The Brooklyn Divine will attract a large audience. His subject is: "The Reign of the Common People," and will be delivered on Christmas Eve. We must not forget our female teachers, for while they lack in numbers, we feel confident they improve in beauty. M.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879.

GRANT A DEMOCRAT.

When a successor to LINCOLN was being discussed, GRANT'S name was brought, forward by Democrats, as he had never voted any but a Democratic ticket and was considered sound on general principles, and being the successful general of the war, was the central figure before the people and most likely to win; but there were too many wise Democrats in the land who said it would never do to nominate a military man; we must have a statesman. On the other side, GREELEY and other prominent Republicans opposed him on the ground that he was a Democrat, but when it was urged that if they did not take him the Democrats would, all opposition ceased, wherein the Democrats made a blunder, so far as mere success was concerned, which should have been its main object at that time. The policy game of merely winning was resorted to when it was too late, in talking GREELEY, who was neither a soldier, a statesman, or Democrat, "GATH" in one of his recent letters makes the following statement in connection with the matter:

Speaking of President Grant's connection with New York politics, a visiting statesman says that in 1868 it was GRANT'S desire that Governor Fenton should be nominated on the ticket with him as Vice-President. He wished to carry New York State, as well as to get its support in the Convention. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was the agent to bring about the coalition of Grant and Fenton. John A. Rawlings assisted, but the Western politicians proved the strongest, and defeated Fenton with Colfax. Mr. Greeley of the *Tribune*, was opposed to Grant, because, he said, "I should like to vote for a man who had voted the Republican ticket at least once in his life." Grant had only voted for Buchanan in 1856, and perhaps Lincoln in 1864. He did not vote even for Lincoln in 1860, as he was not sure he had been long enough in Galena to have the right to vote, and was in favor of Douglas. Chase had been a candidate against Lincoln in 1868. Greeley and his paper favored Chase, and turned the cold shoulder to Grant. Finally, after Washburne had seen Fenton, the latter said to Greeley: "I think you ought to let the New York delegation go for Grant, because if we don't nominate him the Democrats will, and they will be able to elect him." "Let him go to the Democrats," said Greeley; "he belongs there, and they can consistently support him." However, Greeley was pacified with the prospect of Fenton going on the ticket with Grant. New York did not go for Grant, but for Horatio Seymour, and Fenton received the patronage until it was found he was an aspirant for the Presidency himself, based on the argument of New York being doubtful. Then his friend Merritt and others were removed and Conkling people appointed.

THE OLD RESIDENTERS.

There seems to be some difference of opinion among the "oldest inhabitants," as to the desig nation they should give their very interesting proceedings. It strikes us they should organize themselves into a Historical Society for Western Pennsylvania and enlarge the scope of their inquiries, by taking in the western counties—say all west of the Alleghenies—as so many sections of the society, which should have its headquarters, and in time its rooms and library in Pittsburgh. There is a State Historical Society, we believe, but it is a Philadelphia affair, and naturally concerns itself more about eastern Pennsylvania than the center or the West. It has done important service in preserving and authenticating the history of the East, but does not meddle much with the local history and traditions of the West. Considering the important part "the country about the head waters of the Ohio," has played not only in colonial and revolutionary history, but even in influencing the action of European Cabinets and European wars, it seems to us there are few sections of the country, richer in curious history. And if we descend from the stately events that mark the contests of great governments, to the struggles of the early pioneers and Indian wars, there is an abundance of valuable material, much of it in print or manuscript, or existing in tradition and legend, that could be gathered into compact and accessible shape by a Historical Society. The reasons for such a Society here are so apparent they need not be further dwelt on, and the organization of the "old inhabitants" whose proceedings have been fully reported and are eagerly read, seems to afford precisely the most desirable nucleus.

There are in this county a number of gentlemen who have made a study of the early history of this part of the State, who would be invaluable in giving direction to a society, and whose libraries are rich in historic material. The same is true of almost every county in western Pennsylvania. We know of several in which there are gentlemen who find occupation and entertainment in getting up the correct history of local events. By bringing all these together in a Historical Society for Western Pennsylvania the results would be valuable and interesting. Let the old residenters take hold of it and it will be a success. Of course in enlarging their field of action it should not interfere in the least with their enjoyable and interesting gatherings for purposes of discussion and local reminiscence.

MAINE AND OTHER THINGS.

"Without a parallel in the history of the Republic," says the *Gazette* about the application of Republican law, Republican Supreme Court decisions, and Republican precedents, to the canvass of election returns in Maine. Of course the *Gazette* don't come down to the facts of the case, the precedent and the law. That would be a trifle inconvenient; but it kicks up a dust of words to hide the truth. According to the dispatch of Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY, a leading lawyer of Maine, the action of Governor GARCELON and the Council, composed of two Democrats and five Republican Greenbackers, was:

1. Made mandatory by the Constitution and the laws.

2. It was in accord with Supreme Court decisions rendered by a Republican Court.

3. It was in the strict line of abundance of Republican precedents during the last twenty-three years.

4. It was sanctioned by the advice of the most eminent lawyers of the State, and on the only point brought into court confirmed by a Republican Judge.

We appreciate the fact that it is rather in the nature of a set-back to lose an election because of technical lapses of duty by election officers; but sometimes these technicalities are very important. To illustrate, the laws of Pennsylvania require the numbering of ballots. This was enacted in a futile effort to put a stop to Republican swindling in Philadelphia. It would be sufficient cause to throw out from the count the vote of any ward, borough or county if it could be shown the ballots were not numbered. Yet this would be techinal omission, very likely, not affecting the honesty of the poll. But the Constitution says "every ballot shall be numbered." There is no getting around that, and if they are not numbered they cannot be counted, for they would not be legal or constitutional ballots. So in Maine there were constitutional and legal requirements, sanctioned by Republican precedents and sustained by Supreme Court decisions. The Governor and Council in enforcing them changed the political character of the Legislature. Why there was more Republican than Democratic blundering is explained in the letter of Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY, as follows:

The Governer and Council have strictly followed the Constitution and thrown out such returns as were fatally defective whether Republican or Democratic. In some counties more Democratic than Republican returns have been thus rejected. The Republicans have been in the habit for years of secretly returning defective Republican returns to town officers for correction, but took advantage of the defects in the Democratic returns. During the twenty-three years of Republican rule they have never lost an officer by reason of such defects, while the Democrats have lost more or less nearly every year. This has served to make the Democratic towns more careful and the Republicans more careless. The present Governor and Council have held the Republicans to the strict letter of the constitution and the result is an anti-Republican majority in both branches. They have in no case traveled outside of the precedents established by the Republicans themselves, and in most of the cases their action was based on the opinions given by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The action of Governor GARCELON will stand the test of legal criticism and judicial action, and if it don't it will fall. Nor will it violate the equities of the election if it results in the defeat of DAVIS, the Republican candidate for Governor; for there was a majority against him at the late election of 1,500 on the popular vote.

But it is enough to make the everlasting hills split their rock-ribbed sides in derisive laughter to hear the *Gazette* talk of this Maine incident as "without a paralled in American history." Take it at the worst possible phase partisan slander can picture, and it no more compares with the Returning Beard crimes in which the *Gazette* was *particeps criminis*, and the whole Republican party responsible, than does the petty pilfering of a foolish boy compare with the stupendous robberies of BELKNAP-ROBESON, the *Credit Mobilier* and the whole GRANT administration.

The *Gazette* must further understand we want no whimpering about this Maine business. It has got to stand it, and the less it likes its medicine the more Democrats enjoy its administering. It has its nose to the grindstone and must keep it there until it is well grounnd. If it has any sense of wrong, which we very much doubt, as we count all its clamor mere hypocrisy, we wish we could multiply that sense of wrong a milliard times, and a milliard times again, so that it might possibly appreciate the sense of humiliation and outrage that the Democracy of the United States struggled under, when Republican perjury, Republican forgery, Republican bribery and Republican theft stole from the people the Presidency, and put a pitiful sham—an eager receiver of stolen goods—in the high place of the nation.

GRANT has made the circuit of the globe and in all his intercourse with the statesmen and scholars in his travels, has failed even to absorb a solitary idea, so far as the public have been able to gather from his thousand replies, dignified with the title of speeches. Nothing above the ability of a school boy of ten years of age has marked his progress from Philadelphia until his Carpenter Hall speech on his return. He has made no suggestion, expressed no thought worthy of remembrance, although the opportunities were unprecedented. His stereotyped parrot expression "I thank you," is the beginning and end of his opportunities. This is the man of all others who is to be selected by the Republican party to guide and control civil affairs. But party candidates are not always selected for their statesmanship or ability; the main question is, can he win. It is for his staying powers he is now wanted by the managers of the circus.

PROGRESS OF THE RIGHT KIND.

Some time ago we presented official statistics from the report of the School Superintendent of South Carolina, showing that for three years of Democratic administration in that State the average school attendance of colored pupils had increased from 40,000 under Republican carpet-bag rule to 60,000 under Democratic rule, or about forty-five per cent. Under the carpet-baggers the school funds had been squandered by reckless and corrupt legislators, and when the Democrats took hold the schools were rapidly closing, and the asylums for the unfortunate and afflicted were without money, and some of their inmates had been turned adrift. Governor HAMPTON soon changed this state of affairs for the better.

The condition of educational affairs in Georgia shows results equally as gratifying as the South Carolina exhibit. Senator BEN HILL made some interesting statements on the subject on the exodus debate in the Senate last Thursday. Georgia has been freed from carpet-bag government since 1871, or for eight years, but for the four years preceding the Republicans held sway, and Senator HILL states during these four years no colored person had been educated at the public expense. In 1871, the year the Democrats got possession, there were 6,000 colored children at the public schools. Since then the number has increased every year until in 1878 there were 68,000 reported, and in 1879 the School Commissioner estimates the attendance at 90,000 colored pupils in the free schools, supported by State taxes, mainly paid by the whites. There are besides 4,000 in private schools, and a colored college with 200 pupils, to which the State votes liberal money aid. Besides this in the normal schools between five and six hundred colored teachers had been or were being educated at the public expense.

Of course Republican papers like the Pittsbugh *Gazette*, intent on stirring up sectional hatred and slandering the South, hide such facts as these. They show the disposition of the Southern whites to do justice to the colored race; but the *Gazette* will lay hold on some isolated crime and flaunt it as indicative of the temper of the people of a whole State. The same discreditable and unchristian spirit characterized the assaults of some of our so-called religious papers on the South. They thrive, these clerical and lay partizans, on race feuds, and disorders at the South. Prosperity, contentment, industrial progress, and educational activity is the worst news they can hear from that section. Their interests lie in suppressing all that is encouraging and exaggerating the evil.

IT is quite important for Mr. BLAINE to look after his health about the time of the National Convention. He was sun struck on his way to church at the last Convention, and his extreme illness really defeated him, as it was charged during the balloting that his recovery was impossible. Moral, don't go to church in hot weather when you are a candidate for President. The chances are, however, he will look after his physical condition, and that he will also improve his polittical prospects by planting his banner in different States, where before he expected help without making an effort. He will not permit CAMERON to put Pennsylvania in his pouch, without a fight. His friends are already alert and the pins are being set up against GRANT, and the chances are there will be music in the air before long. The Democracy has more to fear from his nomination than that of GRANT, as he would make the liveliest campaign this country ever witnessed.

THE *Gazette* must have a profound reliance on the ignorance of its readers, when it declares "*the Louisiana Returning Board was composed of men of both parties.*" This is a palpable untruth. WELLS, ANDERSON, CASENAVE and KENNER—two white and two black scoundrels—made up the Board; the law required Democratic representation, but under the advice of the "visiting statesmen" this was refused. The four were and are Republicans, and every one of them to-day is in receipt of bribes and hush money from the Republican administration. CASENAVE, the only one of the lot not holding office, extracted a thousand dollars from HAYES and five hundred from SHERMAN a few months ago, to save his livery stable from sale under execution. They paid it to close his mouth. The Louisiana infamy is too fresh in people's memories for the *Gazette* to misrepresent palpable facts. It must wait a little longer.

DORSHEIMER was JOHN KELLY'S ablest assistant in his bolting operations in New York. He is credited with arranging most of the Tammany plans, and now he appears to have everything ready for next year. He says that Tammany will not send delegates to the State Convention which will be called by the regular State committee, doubtless because they are sure not to get in. The plan is to hold a State Convention of their own to which they will feel certain of being admitted; they will elect a full delegation to the National Convention, and carry their grievance about the spoils of New York city to the National Convention with the hope that they will convulse the party throughout the country. Our idea is KELLY and his crowd of disorganizers will meet with scant courtesy in the National Convention.

SHERMAN is now anxious to reimpose the tax on tea and coffee, which the Republicans repealed for political buncomb. They assert what was always plain, that nineteen millions of revenue was credited to the Treasury direct from these articles, there being no manufacturers to divide with, but what becomes of the argument about the "tax on the poor man's breakfast," or does Slippery JOHN want to say a Republican Congress repealed it whilst a Democratic Congress re-enacted it.

THE total receipts of all grains at the four leading Atlantic ports from January 1, to November 25, were 237,038,860 bushels, against 206,437,317 bushels for the same time of 1878; increase, 30,586,543 bushels. But of this increase New York only gained 5,585,555 bushels, while Baltimore gained 17,591,707; Philadelphia, 5,371,783, and Boston 2,047,518 bushels. Baltimore's foreign commerce is growing faster than that of any city on the Atlantic coast.

THE New York *Herald* advises BLAINE to keep cool, and that there is very little sympathy anywhere for himself or his followers. "Remembering," says the *Herald*, "what happened three years ago, this ousting of a Republican majority by technicalities seems a rough kind of Mosaic justice—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

The anti-GRANT Republican papers are getting up a Democratic plot to steal GRANT. They want to unload ULYSSES but not in our front yard if you please.

THE New York *World* denounces TILDEN and praises GRANT, which will make the transfer glide easy.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

ALTHOUGH the speech of Senator MORGAN of Alabama, would seem to indicate there is no alliance between the Southern and Eastern Senators to pass the BAYARD resolution repealing the legal tender quality of greenbacks, yet the Washington *Star* insists such an alliance is an accomplished fact. Senator BUTLER'S amendment fxing January 1, 1885, as the date when the compulsory legal tender feature shall cease, it is said, was the result of a conference of Southern Senators. Some of them, while favoring the policy of the BAYARD resolution, were afraid to put it suddenly into execution. To deprive the greenback currency of its legal tender power suddenly, so it was urged, might depreciate it, and therefore it was decided to accomplish it upon the same plan that was employed with regard to resumption—to fix a future date upon which this feature of the greenback should cease. The Eastern Senators prefer to have the BAYARD resolution in its original form, but they are willing to make some concession rather than risk the defeat of the measure. It is quite likely other dates—1883 and 1882 for instance—will be named and voted on. But there is no indication among Western Senators or Representatives of a compromise on the subject. They will not agree to any date. They insist that the matter shall not be agitated at all. Senator MCDONALD, with his ultra hard money ideas, says it will be suicidal to agitate the question. Senator CARPENTER and other Republican Congressmen from the West are equally determined in their opposition to any legislation upon the subject. In the Senate the East and South combined can pass the resolution, but it might fail in the House. From all we can gather, we do not believe there is any possibility of its becoming a law at this session of Congress. On Monday a motion will be made in the Supreme Court to advance the BUTLER-CHITTENDEN case so that it may be at once argued and quickly decided. This fact will give many members, otherwise inclined to support it, a plausible reason for voting against Mr. BAYARD'S resolution.

GRADUALLY we are arriving at a better understanding of the action of the Governor and Council in Maine. It is strongly fortified by the Constitution and the laws, and worse than all for the other side, by Republican precedents. The letter of Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY, elsewhere printed, presents the questions in a clear light. During the twenty-three years the Republicans held power in Maine, Mr. PILLSBURY points out, the Democrats have lost more or less officers every year by the Republicans applying the legal rules in regard to returns, which Governor GARCELON and his Council applied this year. The Republicans secretly, and in violation of law, corrected their returns. This has served to make the Democratic town officers more careful, and the Republicans more careless. The Supreme Court of Maine three years ago decided that votes cast for candidates whose initials are given cannot be counted for candidates where full names are on other baliots. Following this decision of a Republican Court has made changes in a number of districts. The Maine result was not a tit-for-tat for Louisiana. That would be comparing the grandest fraud in history with a trifling matter. But it was the results of Republican law, Republican precedents, and Republican Supreme Court decisions, rigidly applied by Democratic officials. "Let the galled jade wince."

THE Superintendent of the Census, General WALKER, says he will appoint competent Supervisors irrespective of politics. Mr. HAYES is reported as in favor of dividing these officers, 150 in number and paid $1,000, equally between the two parties. Whatever is done, certainly competent men should be selected, and if there is to be no party tests, the Government will have no difficulty in securing experts on statistics of this character. As an instance of wise selection, we note that of Mr. J. D. WEEKS of this city, as a special agent to collect statistics regarding wages throughout the country. He is also commissioned to collect facts in regard to the manufacture of glass and coke. There are men in both parties who are specially qualified for census work, and the Government should have a fair chance to obtain their services, and this can best be done by abolishing political tests in making appointments, which is understood to be the policy of Secretary SCHURZ and General WALKER.

CONGRESS adjourned Tuesday last, for the holiday recess, until the 6th of January. The committee appointed in the Senate to inquire into the exodus consists of Senators VOORHEES, VANCE, PENDLETON, WINDOM and BLAIR. They are empowered to report on the general condition of the colored race in the South, and whether the movement has resulted from the ill-treatment or denial of the rights of the colored people. This is an inexhaustible subject, and when the committee reports, people will be just about as wise as they now are, for there will of course be two conflicting reports, and each side will protest its statement is the only reliable one. But there should be definite information certainly, as to the immediate causes of the exodus, and whether removal from North Carolina and Texas to Indiana and Kansas is likely to help the black people to more rights and better paid labor.

SENATOR VOORHEES' resolution for a Senatorial inquiry into the negro exodus from North Carolina to Indiana was up in the Senate yesterday, and led to a debate. Mr. VOORHEES disclaimed any political purpose, and said the negroes were being deluded, and an inquiry was in the interest of humanity and justice. Mr. WINDOM of Minnesota, came out with his scheme for a negro territory, where the colored race could have things to themselves. In reality, this is an assault on the Republican idea about the black man. By themselves, without the restraints and example of white men, they would degenerate. BEN HILL of Georgia, had had enough of investigations, and opposed the VOORHEES resolution. He thought the emigration question would settle itself, and there was no need of interference. He cited the flourishing condition of the negroes in Georgia as an example to other States. The resolution was adopted.

THE Legislative Committee on the alleged over-issue of State bonds some twenty years ago, have concluded their investigation, and submitted their report to Governor HOYT. The committee have thoroughly investigated the matter, and traced each bond to its holder. The committee found that $72,000 of bonds deposited in the Girard bank at Philadelphia, were paid into the Treasury by C. S. BOKER, and accounted for by HENRY S. MCGRAW, State Treasurer. The report says: "The settlement of HENRY S. MCGRAW is a satisfactory explanation of the whole question, and had it been placed on the minutes of the Sinking Fund Commission, there would have been no difficulty with the loan, and all outstanding bonds would have been redeemed." The settlement was found on the fly leaf of one of the books of the State Treasurer, a place so unusual that the officers of the Commonwealth overlooked it.

AT last there is a fair prospect for an appropriation and the commencement of work on the Government buildings in this city, on the lots purchased sometime ago, bounded by Smithfield street, Third and Fourth avenues and Cherry alley. The sub-committee of the regular House Committee on Public Buildings has reported the necessity for new buildings in Pittsburgh, and recommended an appropriation of $150,000 to commence work, which will consist in removing the structures now on the ground and preparing the foundations and basement. There is hardly a doubt, the necessity for new buildings here is so well understood in Washington, that the action of the sub-committee will take the shape of law at this session. Once a commencement is made there will be no lack of money to complete the work.

GEN. GRANT put on his wisdom cap Tuesday, at Philadelphia, and as a result of his foreign observations, gave it as his opinion that in Asia and the East our consular representatives should be allowed to to increase their compensation by acting as business agents of American manufacturers, which they are now prohibited by law from doing. This would be very nice for the house represented by the Consul, but not agreeable to its rivals. Mayor STOKLEY was so profoundly impressed by this chunk of statesmanship, that he immediately jumped up and put in a good word for the third term.

THE case of the famous Tichborne "claimants" is up again; not this time with reference to his identity, but as regards the construction of his sentence. There were two sentences on the separate counts of which the accused was found guilty, and these were for two terms each of seven years of penal servitude. One of these has just expired, and a claim has been set up that Chief Justice Cockburn should have made the terms concurrent instead of successive. The English Attorney-General has now granted a "fiat" for a writ of error in the case, so that like Monsieur Tonson it has come again. The decission of the New York Court of Appeals in the Tweed case on cumulative sentences was one of the authorities cited to the Attorney General.

THE danger of walking on a railroad track had another terrible illustration in the eastern part of this State last Friday. Three women, Miss Young, Mrs. Kreamer and Mrs. Klouse, living near Bedington, Pa., had been to that town shopping. On their way home they walked down the Lehigh Valley railroad track to shorten the distance to a small ferry which they had to cross. A coal train was moving down the road at the time, and they stepped on the up track just as an express train from this city came around the curve running at the rate of about forty miles an hour. Mrs. Klouse threw herself from the track, but the train struck Miss Young and Mrs. Kreamer, throwing their bodies some forty or fifty feet into the air. Death was instantaneous in both cases.

GENERAL CROOK met with a misadventure while hunting wild geese on the Platte river, near Schuyler, Nebraska, a few days ago. He, with two companions, was behind "blinds" on a sandbar in the middle of the Platte when a prairie "blizzard"—a perfect whirlwind of snow—came suddenly upon them. General Crook stepped through an ice-hole and was so chilled that he started for his temporary headquarters two miles distant. He lost his way and walked around in circles until his ears and feet were frozen. When found by his companions his neck was covered with ice, he was speechless and could hardly keep his feet. It will take many weeks for his recovery.

SEVERAL years ago Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman resolved, as they had no children, to adopt one. Mrs. Sherman went out to Mansfield, where they live, to select a babe for adoption. Sherman sent for a lady one day while she was gone and said: "Now just see here; I have a dispatch from Mrs. Sherman." The dispatch said: "John Sherman, I am bringing twins." Well, he laughed and thought it a real comfortable joke. The night they came he gave up his own bed to these little strangers and took an attic room. One of them died afterwards and the other has grown up a close likeness of their adopted father.

A POLITICAL canvass of the Harvard law school, just completed, gives the following result: Proportion of Republican votes, 58 per centum; of Democratic votes, 42 per centum. On the Presidential question—For Bayard, 38 per centum; Sherman, 14 per centum; Grant, 10 per centum; Edmunds, 7 per centum; Blaine, 7 per centum; Hayes, 6 per centum; Evarts, 6 per centum, "anti-Grant," 6 per centum; scattering, 6 per centum. The polls were open for a week, and hard work was done for Grant.

THE following is the result of a canvass of the views of the Senate Finance Committee on Mr. Bayard's resolution. For the resolution: Messrs, Bayard (Dem., Del.) chairman; Kernan (Dem., N. Y.), Wallace (Dem., Pa.), Morrill (Rep., Vt.). Against the resolution: Messrs. Allison (Re , Ia.), Jones (Rep., Nev.), Ferry (Rep., Mich.), and Vorhees (Dem., Ind.), Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.), says the Washing-*Star*, has not yet committed himself, and holds the balance of power in the committee.

Artificial Diamonds.

It is announced by cable that a dentist at the great St. Rollox chemical works, near Glasgow, Scotland, after experiments persisted in during thirteen years, has succeeded in crystilizing carbon in forms which Mr. Tyndall and other experts pronounce to be veritable diamonds. There is no inherent improbability in this report, though how to crystalize carbon has hitherto been an insoluable problem to the savans many of whom have tried to grasp it. The diamond is simply pure carbon, crystalized, in regular octhedral forms, and it is the hardest and most brilliant of all substances. It may be fused and burnt with an intense heat or under the galvanic battery, and when burnt yields a very good coke. The problem has been how to make crystals of carbon like the diamond, and its high value has stimulated much research in this direction. Sir David Brewster concluded from certain exhibitions of polarized light given forth by the diamond that the substance was originally in a soft state, and that its origin is probably vegetable, like that of amber. A good many years ago, M. Despretz succeeded, after a great number of experiments, in producing diamonds by a long continued voltaic action upon crystalized rock candy. These diamonds were only obtained, however, in the shape of a black dust, nor could larger crystals be secured. If the St. Rollox experiments should turn out to be successful, and yield real and substantial results in white brilliants of a good size, there will be a serious panic in the jewelry market, the like of which was never before seen. Golconda and Geraes Minas will be desolated, the jewel dealers of Amsterdam and Constantinople will pull their beards and tear their hair, and numerous suicides may be expected amongst the comfortable old dowagers of Europe and the crowned shoddy dames of this country. It is probable that there are several hundred millions of capital at present locked up in diamonds.

SQUARING THE BOOKS.

Wiping out Twenty-Eight Millions of Debt at a Stroke.

[Washington Special.]

The bill introduced in the Senate a few days since by Senator Davis of West Virginia to relieve the Treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several States, refers to the amount of $28,101,644 that now appears on all quarterly statements of the Treasurer, as part of an available balance for which he is nominally responsible, although the money is not without his control.

The act of June, 1836, (passed at the instance of Henry Clay), provided that all money in the treasury on the first day of January 1837, except five millions, should be deposited with the several States in proportion to their respective representation in Congress, on the condition for its repayment to the Government whenever needed and called for by the Secretary of the Treasury. In compliance with this law three installments of the Treasury surplus were deposited with twenty-six States then constituting the Union, the largest amounts being deposited as follows: With New York, $4,018,521; Pennsylvania, $2,867,515. Virginia, $2,189,428; Ohio, $2,007,260; North Carolina; Kentucky and Tennessee $1,433,751 each; Massachusetts, $1,338,173; South Carolina and Georgia, $1,051,422 each, Maryland and Maine, $955,838 each; Indiana $960,254, and the other States viz., New Hamshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri; Illinois, Michigan and Arkansas, amounts ranging from $286,751 to $764,670 each. The fourth installment was never distributed, for the remainder of the surplus of 1837 was found to be needed for expenditure by the Government, and the act of 1837 repealed the statute of 1836, but provided that the first three installments should remain on deposit with the States until otherwise directed by Congress. No subsequent direction having been made by Congress, the money still remains with the States. In view of the fact that the States subsequietly admitted to the Union, have obtained large grants of lands, etc., from the Federal Government, which the older States did not share in, Senator Davis believes it will be no more than equitable to relieve the latter from their legal obligation to repay this amount of surplus revenue which their citizens originally contributed, and his bill therefore proposes to release them and the Treasurer alike from any further liability to account for it.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it. 47.

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A MEADVILLE SENSATION.

A Farmer's Illicit Love, His Trial in Court and His Suicide.

A Suit in Court Abruptly Terminated by the Defendant Taking His Own Life.

The scandal mongers in the vicinity of Meadville are just now enjoying a rich sensation. It is the story of a German farmer's illicit love, his trial in the courts for slander on a charge brought by the alleged object of his illicit affections and finally of the suicide of the grief and shame stricken man. Andrew Lampo was the man's name. He owned a farm in Fairfield township, Crawford county, located on the Meadville pike about five miles from Cochranton.

STORY OF HIS DOWNFALL.

It seems that some three years ago Lampo became intimate with a neighboring widow. For a time all went well, and their clandestine perigrinations were enjoyed unmolested. In due course of time Mrs. Lampo suspected the true nature of affairs, and acting the part of a detective, followed Lampo to the house of the widow and discovered the truth of her wrongs. From the time of this discovery Lampo's home was occasionally made warm by the injured wife. Subsequently Mrs. L. and a neighbor woman entrapped the parties in a piece of woods, both in male attire. The husband skipped, but the woman in breeches stood her ground, and a lively skirmish ensued from which the widow came off the victor. It is alleged that the widow also called at the house of Lampo while Mrs. Lampo was sick and afterwards called and induced Mrs. Lampo to visit one of her friends in Meadville for a week. On Sunday a week ago Lampo wrote a long letter, which he handed to his wife, telling her that he wished it read in court. The statement was written partly in English and partly in German, and in it the suicide tells how the widow by her wiles seduced him from the paths of virtue, tells how frequently he met her, and where, and also gives information as to how he had given her money and bought different articles for her. The statement says that it was the widow's wiles practised in his own house that first led him astray. The paper also alleged other criminalities against the widow with several prominent citizens of Meadville and vicinity. The statement throws the whole blame on the "bad, terrible woman," as the deceased called the widow.

HE HANGS HIMSELF.

After some months in the enjoyment of his illicit love and the assault upon the widow by Mrs. Lampo, it seems Lampo boasted of his conquests and the widow had him arrested for slander. The trial came off at Meadville last week, the testimony closing on Thursday evening last. Lampo was present. He left Meadville late on Thursday night, arrived home about midnight, cared for his team, went to the house and soon after told his wife, who was in bed, that the horses were kicking and he would go and attend to them. The wife became uneasy after an hour or two of her husband's absence, and with one of her sons went to the barn to find him dead. Lampo had taken a long rope which was in his barn, fastened it to a beam, slid off the hay-mow, evidently easily, and was choked to death.

JUDGE CHURCH TO THE JURY.

On Friday morning the news reached Meadville, and upon the convening of Court Judge Church called up the jury which he had expected to charge in the slander case, and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—This is a sudden, sad and shocking termination to the cause you have been investigating for the past twenty-four hours. The death of the defendant abates this action. The action falls. You could not try it now even if it was an action to survive, because there are no legal personal representatives. This action not only is at an end, but all investigation into the matter is at an end. The defendant has gone to a higher tribunal than ours or mine. It is very shocking, but what the superinducing motives were we do not know. From our observation at the adjournment of court, the defendant was in his usual health, and right mind. It must have been a sudden impulse of the mind, which neither you nor I can fathom.

The defendant's counsel stated that he thought Lampo was not in his right mind, and the Court discharged the jury. Lampo had always been held in high esteem by his neighbors and many residents of Meadville with whom he was acquainted. He was a man of honesty and integrity, and a member in good standing of the German Reformed Church. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Coldest Town on the Globe.

People who are not satisfied with our winter weather may go to a town which Humbold and other travelers have pronounced the coldest on the globe. This is Jakutsk (or Yakootsk), chief town of the province of that name in Eastern Siberia, on the left bank of the river Lena, 62 deg. 1 min. north, longitude 119 deg 44 min. east, and distant from St. Petersburg 5,951 miles. The ground remains continually frozen to the depth of 300 feet, except in midsummer, when it thaws 3 feet at the surface. During ten days in August the thermometer marks 85 degrees, but from November to Febuary it ranges from 42 to 68 degrees below zero, and the river is solid ice for nine months out of the twelve. The choice industry of the place—population about 5,000—is comprised in candleworks, and yet it is the principal market of Eastern Siberia for traffic with the hunting tribes of the Buriats. The former, mostly nomadic, having large herds of horses and cattle, bring to market butter, which is sent on horseback to the port of Okhotsh. The Buriats, also nomadic, bring quantities of skins of sables, foxes, martens, hares, squirrels and the like, and many of them are sold at the great fair in June, which, with May, is the active period of the year. In May the collected goods are conveyed to the seaports, whence they are sent in every direction. The merchandise, chiefly furs and mammoth tusks, sold at the fair amount in value to 400,000 roubles ($300,000).

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

What He Says Regarding Himself and the Presidency.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—A Utica special gives an interview with ex-Governor Horatio Seymour. The reporter asked if he would accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency if such a course seemed necessary for the party success. He said: "As for myself, I do not think there is a general disposition to nominate me, nor do I think it would be wise to do so. For many reasons I should not be a strong candidate, and what I have said in regard to myself in answer to numerous invitations to make an address upon political or other subjects, would, of itself, be a good reason why I should not be elected even if nominated. While my name was spoken of I do not consider it anything more than one of the speculations of the day in a time of political uncertainty. In the face of what I have said, it is absurd to suppose that I shall be nominated. I have no idea that I shall be nominated by any convention for the Presidency, even if I sought for the nomination. I should be guilty of self-complacency which would be ridiculous if I thought a great party were anxious to make me a candidate against my wishes. Even in that improbable event I should do my friends a very great wrong if I should go upon a ticket with a knowledge that I was not the right man to be placed in that position." Regarding the union of the New York Democracy, he said: "A union is so clearly demanded by the interests of all the members of the party that it is a result no one can question. Just now both parties are discouraged." Furthermore, he said the work of reuniting was the work of disposition, not of method, and in reply to whether or not he would act as arbiter, said, "I probably shall not be called upon."

You bet, when coughs and colds are flying about like gnats in a storm, "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" is a sure cure.

THE BATES-STEWART DUEL.

How It Was Provoked as Set Forth in the Papers of the Day.

The Bitterness of Politics in Pittsburgh Seventy Years Ago.

There have been so many conflicting narratives of this affair given by the "old residenters" and in communications, it is worth while to refer to contemporaneous accounts for more exact information. In the first place the duel did not, as has been stated, grow out of the political controversies between the Federal and Republican or Democrtic leaders, but was the result of division and bitter feuds between two factions of the Democratic party. Ephraim Pentland was the editor of the *Commonwealth*, a Democratic paper started here in opposition to the *Tree of Liberty* which was the original Jefferson paper, started by Judge Brackenridge. The Democrats were then divided in the State between Gov. McKean and Simon Snyder. The former had three times been elected Governor, and last in 1805, running as an independent Democrat against Simon Snyder the regular candidate. The *Tree of Liberty* supported McKean, and the *Commonwealth*. Snyder Like all contests within a party, feeling was very bitter. Snyder in 1808 had his innings and was elected Governor over James Ross of this county, and a noted man in his day. Pentland was a graduate of the Philadelphia *Aurora*, the hated Duane's paper, and was brought here by the party leaders to start the *Commonwealth*. Tarleton Bates was Prothonotary of the county, appointed by Governor McKean; a leader of the McKean faction and a contributor to the *Tree of Liberty*. He was a man of activity and influence, and came to Pittsburgh from Virginia. He was the oldest of twelve children and one of his younger brothers was the late Edward Bates of Missouri, an eminent statesman and Mr. Lincoln's Attorney General. Tarleton Bates was unmarried, and was the main dependence of his parents and large family.

The *Tree of Liberty*, a weekly paper, at the time of the duel was edited by Walter Forward, eminent afterwards as a statesman and jurist. He succeeded Mr. Israel in this position only a few weeks before the affair. The *Gazette* was published by its founder, Mr. Scull, and was the Federal organ Party feeling ran very high; street fights were of frequent occurrence between the leaders of the two Democratic factions, while the papers teemed with ably written and bitterly personal communications, with little editorial and no local news. Pittsburgh had then only a population of 2,500, was an isolated frontier town, and of course the whole community became intensely interested in the discussions and encounters of the politicians.

The *Commonwealth*, Pentland's paper, of the 25th of December, 1805, contained an article on Bates, "aspersing him," Bates wrote, "in a manner to leave no alternative but chastisement." On the 2d of January, after night, Bates being in company with Henry Baldwin (afterwards United States Supreme Judge) and Steel Semple, attacked and cowhided Pentland on Market street. The latter the next day notified Bates by letter he had appealed to the civil authority for protection; but a day or two afterwards sent William Stewart, a merchant of the town, to Bates with a challenge, which the latter declined to accept, on the ground Pentland by submitting to a cowhiding and then appealing to the law, could not be recognized as a gentleman, according to the code. Stewart then challenged Bates, the usual procedure in such emergencies, and the challenge was accepted. The duel took place on the morning of the 8th of January, 1806, in the ravine which debouches at Linden station on the Connellsville railroad, well up to the head of the ravine, near the bridge which now crosses it, and in close vicinity to a large flowing spring of water. Bates fell on the second fire and died an hour afterwards.

LETTER OF BATES LEADING TO DUEL.

In the *Tree of Liberty* of January 7th—the day betore the duel—Bates printed a communication a column long, explaining his refusal to accept Pentland's challenge. The communication includes a letter signed by Steel Semple and H. Baldwin, describing the cowhiding affair on Market street on the 2nd of January, very much to Pentland's discredit. Bates' communication concludes as follows:

"He (Pentland) was not entitled to it (the acceptance of his challenge). He had fled under the smart of a cow-skin and had appealed to the civil authority. I was persuaded that the bearer (of the challenge) was ignorant of the circumstances for no *gentleman* knowing them could be the bearer of such a message from such a man, and if I had no more respect for him than for his frend, I should treat him as his frend had been treated. He said, 'I knew the situation in which he stood with *his party*, that two persons had declined to take the message, that he could not avoid it,' and gave his friend's explanation of the fight and then departed, and I have been placarded as a coward for not meeting—

"An apprentice of William Duane.

"A dastard, who when attacked for the traduction of a *father* and a *grandfather* fled for it with a loaded pistol and a spring bayonet *in his hand*, and was beaten by the grandson a junior by two or three years.

"A *recreant* who has fled under the cow-skin and has applied to the civil authority' for the protection of his 'person.'

"I pray the indulgence of the public—for it is the last time I shall trouble them on this subject, and I trust that they will think with me that the present is a case where it is indispensable to put in practice the maxim of our great Franklin 'that the licentiousness of the press should be corrected by the liberty of the cudgel.'

"TARLETON BATES."

PENTLAND'S RESPONSE TO BATES.

It was the reference in this letter to the bearer of Pentland's challenge, that induced Stewart to take up the quarrel for his principal. The *Commonwealth* of January 8, 1806, the day of the duel, but probably printed the day prior, had this article in reply to that of Bates.:

[Commonwealth, January 8, 1806.]

TEXT.—Innocence, wherever charged with a *mean or disreputable* action, resorts to *argument* and *proof* instead of *insult* and *violence* to screen herself from dishonor.—*Bates and Baldwin's paper of Dec. 31*

COMMENT.—On Thursday evening last, a considerable time *after dark* the editor of this paper was *waylaid* and attacked in a most outrageous manner by Tarleton Bates, the prothonotary of this county and co-proprietor and editor of the *Tree of Liberty*. Bates was in company with some persons, who were no doubt to act as aids should their assistance be wanted, but owing to the mistiness of the evening, and their quick disappearance, all of them could not be recognized,—Baldwin, Bates' colleague in infamy, and the *brave* and *redoubtable* Steel Semple, who never feels afraid but when he is in danger, were in the gang—both limbs of the law—students of morality

The design of the scoundrel was doubtless either to take my life, or to disable me in such a manner as to prevent my attending to the paper—but I happily escaped from the *cowardly assassin*, for such he is in the utmost extent of the expression.

If this gang of *cowardly desperadoes* (Bates and his collegues) think that their violence will intimidate me, and prevent the exposure of their conduct they will find themselves miserably disappointed—it will stimulate me to greater exertions—for while I am capable of writing I shall not cease to expose the apostates from Republicanism, and endeavor to draw down upon them that contempt and abhorrence they so justly merit.

In answer to Bates' publication in the *Tree* of yesterday I have only to say, that in addition to the epithet of *coward*, Mr. Bates has given ample room to say that he is also a *liar*—and unworthy the further notice of any person who wishes to remain uncontaminated. I shall not engross the columns of this paper with remarks on the private character of Mr. Bates, because that "already appears to the public in colors,, dark as the skin of his mistress." The task of exposing his public conduct will be to me an ample source of satisfaction, and to him the greatest of punishments.

THE DUEL.

In the publications in regard to the duel in the *Commonwealth*, *Tree of Liberty* and *Gazette*, no mention is made of the seconds. The seconds were William Wilkins in behalf of Stewart, and Morgan Nevill for Bates. Attempts made on the ground by Stewart's second to secure an arrangement are against the supposition set forth by the "old residenters" that Judge Wilkins drove the duel to a bloody termination. Possibly he encouraged Pentland and Stewart to send their challenges. At any rate in his later political campaigns Judge Wilkins was often assailed as responsible for Bates' death, and it was possibly from this sort of political fireworks the "old residenters" got their impressions. Judge Wilkins found it convenient to leave the State, and after the duel secretly made his way out to Washington county, and thence to Lexington, Kentucky, where he spent a year with a brother residing there.

The *Gazette's* account of the duel, doubtless prepared by the seconds, was published in the *Tree* and *Commonwealth*, and is as follows:

[Commonwealth of January 15th, 1806.]

DUEL.—The following particulars are extracted from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of yesterday. From motives of delicacy, we decline, *at present*, making any remarks on the subject—reports, however, injurious to the character of the editor, and entirely destitute of foundation, have gone abroad, and been seized upon with avidity by his political enemies, to blast his reputation—a vindication of his conduct will shortly be given to the public—until then he requests a suspension of public opinion.

"PITTSBURGH, January 11th, 1806.

"MR. SCULL: A friend of the gentlemen who were seconds to Mr. Bates and Mr. Stewart in the duel which lately occurred, to prevent improper representations of that affair, requests you to insert the following statement, which he believes will be approved by them both.

"A duel took place on Wednesday, the 8th inst, between Tarleton Bates, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Stewart, merchant, both of this place. The latter thought proper to require of Mr. Bates an apology for what he considered improper expressions, respecting him in a publication made by Mr. Bates which appeared the day before in the *Tree of Liberty*. No apology having been made, or agreed to, the parties, each attended by a friend, met near the Monongahela river, three miles from town. Previous to their positions being taken on the ground, the friend of Mr. Stewart mentioned an apology, which would be accepted—but as it was the same in substance, as had been proposed before, and as it had been perfectly well understood before the parties went to the ground that no apology would be made by Mr. Bates, he rejected it. The distance (ten steps) was then measured, and the pistols loaded by the seconds in the presence of each other. They each fired twice. In the interval between the first and second fire, no proposition of adjustment was made. The second fire proved fatal to Mr. Bates, who received the ball of his antagonist's pistol in the upper part of his breast, and expired in an hour.

"The behavior of the principals on the ground was perfectly calm and undaunted and this unfortunate transaction was conducted in conformity to the arrangements which had been previously made, and to the strictest rules of honor."

AFTER THE DUEL.

We can imagine the intense feeling created in a community of twenty-five hundred by the fatal result of the affair. An old lady recently deceased, who at the time of the duel was a girl in her teens in this city, in giving an account of the excitement, states that on the day of the duel branches of trees and leaves, saturated with Bates' blood, were passed around among his friends. The *Tree of Liberty* of January 14, appears in mourning in announcing Mr. Bates' death, and after giving the account of the duel included above in the *Commonwealth's* article, continues:

"Thus fell in an unequal contest one of the best of men. By a long series of systematic persecution he was driven to this dreadful fate. Every man of humanity must regret that such a man must die in such a manner. Thus has the public lost an invaluable officer, society one of its brightest ornaments, and the Poor their best Friend. On Thursday his remains were interred in the Episcopal burying ground. The lodge of Free Masons of which he was Master, the Light Infantry Company of which he was First Lieutenant, and the most numerous concourse of citizens ever known, attended his body to the grave, eager to pay his memory that tribute which superior virtues ever commands. On no occasion was public regret more general and sincere, Public sensibility was never more excited."

The *Tree of Liberty* of January 21, explains what it meant by the phrase "unequal contest" in the above article:

"We did not allude to any unfairness which took place on the ground as none such did exist. We thought the contest unequal because Mr. Bates was in years advanced much more beyond Mr. Stewart—he had acquired a character, property and a standing in society which the latter could not be expected from his youth to possess, as he had but very lately commenced business on his own account."

The *Commonwealth* of the day following—January 22, 1806—had this on the same subject:

"A kind of an apology appears in the *Tree of Liberty* of yesterday respecting the inequality of the gentlemen who were principals in the late duel. We wish to see justice done to both parties, and justice obliges us to say that Mr. Stewart was not *inferior* to Mr. Bates in any way. Mr. Stewart is the son of a respectable clergyman of Ireland and by education, and everything else that constitutes the gentleman, not inferior to what Mr. Bates was previous to the late unfortunate affair. Let us not be understood as willing to detract from the merits of Mr. Bates—as a man, he certainly possessed many endearing and estimable qualities, he was a faithful public officer, but as a politician he was——.

In the *Commonwealth* of the same date appears the following:

"Several papers have given very erroneous accounts of the late duel—in particulars the *quid* papers printed at Carlisle and Greensburgh—the Carlisle paper intimates that the seconds urged the principals not to come to any terms of accommodation—this is false and unfounded, and if the editor possesses any regard for truth and justice he will correct the slander, and the Greensburg editor will follow the example."

The *Tree* announced January 21, that a funeral sermon would be preached in memory of Mr. Bates on the following Sunday by Rev. Mr. Steele. This drew forth the following, and as no mention is subsequently made of the proposed sermon we suppose it was not delivered:

BY SPECIAL REQUEST—With a reverence for the dead, and a disposition to show honor to all our departed brethren, we cannot but dissent from the wish expressed in a paragraph in the *Tree of Liberty* of yesterday, intimating that a funeral sermon will be preached on Sunday next in memory of the late Tarleton Bates. As we are certain there has been no *official* application to Mr. Steel, we think he will not be so incautious of his duty as a divine, as to comply, at the present time, with the request.

A NUMBER OF MASONS.

PITTSBURG, JAN. 22d, 1806.

The *Commonwealth* of January 28, 1806, announces: "The Governor has appointed Pressly Nevill, a Federalist, Prothonotary of Allegheny county in the place of Tarleton Bates, deceased." He was one of Bates' bondsmen, and held the office until 1809, when he was succeeded by Ephraim Pentland, the old editor of the *Commonwealth*, and in one sense the cause of the duel.

Ephraim Pentland resided in Pittsburgh after the duel, and was a well knowu and highly respected citizen. He was not on the ground at the duel, but we have the statement that when he learned there was to be a meeting between Bates and Stewart he armed himself, and sought the parties determined by an assault on Bates to make himself the principal in the affair and prevent his friend risking life in his quarrel. Mr. Pentland became Judge of the Recorder's Court of the city, and sitting with the Aldermen disposed of minor cases in the old Court House. He was recognized as an able and conscientious Judge, and has descendants and relations now residing here. He and George Beale, deceased years ago, were brothers-in-law, having married daughters of General Abner Lacock of Beaver county, at one time United States Senator.

William Stewart, the survivor of the duel, was a young and enthusiastic Irishman, well educated and of good family. He was brave and impetuous. He did not return to town after the duel, but started eastward and located in Philadelphia. Some years later he became a clerk in the Philadelphia Custom House, and continued in that position, under successive administrations, for forty years. He was accounted one of the most useful and judicious customs officers in that city. He died about the breaking out of the war from injuries received in falling from a street car. The Philadelphia papers contained eulogistic articles on his life and character. A gentleman acquainted with Mr. Stewart in Philadelphia, says he never married and devoted his savings to benevolent and charitable purposes. His character was a loveable one and his countenance bore the impress of kindness and good nature. It is believed he never visited Pittsburgh after that fatal 8th of January, 1806.

SUCCESSFUL CREMATION.

The Body Reduced to Ashes in Two Hours.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., December 18.—The incineration of the young man on Tuesday was a thorough success in every way. The body weighed only about eighty-five pounds before death, and the ashes weighed about five pounds. The ashes were taken to New York on this morning's train by one of the trustees supposed to be a brother of the deceased. They were enclosed in a tin box about eighteen inches square, and the intention is to purchase an urn in New York City. The deceased was dressed in a suit of broadcloth and other requirements, showing his family's taste and abundance of means. John Dye, the man in charge of the cremation, says he can be prepared at twenty hours' notice for any incineration hereafter. It only took two hours to reduce the remains to ashes on Tuesday, and it was one of the quickest ever accomplished. It required twenty hours for the retort to cool. Rev. Mr. Payson left yesterday afternoon to fill an engagement at New York. The deceased was five feet nine inches in height, was very straight and had every appearance of being very accomplished. He had been consumptive for two years, and although he died about three weeks ago, the body was but very little decomposed. The trustees were very much pleased over the success of the cremation.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

H. G. FERRY of Wilmore, broke one of his arms at Altoona the other day.

MR. A. H. BOWMAN, a young attorney, and Miss Minnie Wood, were married at McKeesport on Thursday night.

On Tuesday last, Adam Barkley was instantly killed by the fall of some earth and rock at a stone quarry near Connellsville.

JAMES H. LONGACRE, formerly of Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, was murdered at Peoria, Illinois, the other day, by C. M. Bennett.

PROF. A. L. GUES of Huntingdon, of Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School fame, has been appointed a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, D C.

EARLY Thursday morning the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Tyrone was burned to the ground. Nearly all the contents were destroyed. The amount of loss is not known.

SOME time ago a story was published of a man in the Bellaire, Ohio, infirmary who had lost all knowledge of his personal identity, though otherwise perfectly sane. A Cleveland paper of recent date states that he has been identified as Royal Cowles, a well known jeweler of the city, who disappeared from his home about a year ago. Mr. Cowles' mother is making arrangements to have him brought home.

That Never Ending Pettis.

[Phila. Times.]

Judge S. Newton Pettis has got back from Bolivia just in time to present his claims for appointment to the vacancy on the bench of the Western district. It is stated that he has already done this, and threatens to make it hot all around the Twenty-sixth Congressional district next season unless all hands turn in to get him shelved with a judicial appointment. Just as likely as not all hands won't do this, since they secured him a five thousand dollar place a year and a half ago in order to keep him out of mischief. Judge Pettis found the position was one that he could fill as well in one place as another, and he doesn't want to lose the run of things at home. Judge S. Newton Pettis is bound to be up to something all the time.

CHAS. A. M'CREERY'S BODY.

Sketch of the Young New Yorker Cremated on Tuesday.

The Story Told by His Father, His Mother and His Pastor.

The body cremated in the Crematory erected by the late Dr. Le Moyne in Washington, Pa., was that of Charles A. McCreery, son of James McCreery, the head of James McCreery & Co., dry goods dealers in New York City. The mystery attending the cremation created more excitement and wonder in Washington than the cremation of the body of the Baron De Palm. Mr. McCreery lived with his father in Inwood, on the Hudson. He was only twenty-four years of age, but for several years had taken an active part in the business of the firm of James McCreery & Co., manifesting marked executive ability and very good business judgment. About two years ago the pulmonary trouble that had threatened him for some time became so deeply seated as to force him to give up his business life and devote his time to an effort to conquer the disease. He withdrew from the firm, and did all he could to regain failing health and strength. But his constitution could not withstand the attack upon it, and about two months ago he sank rapidly, and on Sunday morning, the 9th ult., he died. He had many warm friends, and his death was sincerely regretted by the employes. He had a kind word for every person employed by the firm, and a never-failing regard for their welfare.

Knowledge that it was Mr. McCreery's body that had been cremated having been gained by the newspaper people at New York the father of the deceased decided to tell the full story to a reporter of the *Sun* and the reporter met Mr. McCreery, Mrs. McCreery and Rev. Mr. Payson at the former's residence:

"My son, Charles A. McCreey," said Mr. McCreery, "was in many respects a remarkable young man. He was born in Baltimore, on the 18th of July, 1855, and two years after went with us to Paris, where he spent his early life. Then he attended a grammar school near Liverpool, where his mother's cousin, the Rev. S. C. Armour, was head master. Returning home, he finished his preparatory studies in the Rev. L. B. Le Doux's school at Cornwall, and after spending one year in a public shool, entered the College of the City of New York, where he graduated in 1874. Then he went into business with me, and showed much aptitude. He went to Europe several times for us. He was a hard student as well as a good business man, and gave promise of great usefulness. But he was too ambitious. There were no bounds to the labor he performed. I often expostulated with him and told him, but at first in vain. On the 9th of November last he died of consumption, after an illness of over two years. He had from a boy been strongly opposed to the idea of burial. He once saw a gang of workmen moving the contents of some cemetery and he was horrified at the manner in which the remains were handled. From that time he opposed the ordinary method of burial. When Baron de Palm was cremated and the subject of cremation was discussed, he advocated that method of disposing of dead bodies, and, indeed, of everything that, from its nature, was meant to be put out of sight. But he never said much to me on the subject.

"When he saw that he must die he communicated his wishes to our pastor, Mr. Payson. He said that he could not speak of it to us. Mr. Payson made known his wishes to me, and I answered: "What is possible to be done I will do. You can tell my son that, if it will be of any comfort to him.' He never himself spoke to me about it."

"He did once to me," said Mrs. McCreery. "He was making some requests, and, thinking that I knew of this one, alluded to it. I gave him no promise. It was too painful for me to talk about. But he tried to convince me that it was best and said: 'You know, mother, that it is not unscriptural.'"

"Well," continued Mr. McCreery, "nothing more was said about the matter until after his death. Then we found in his desk a paper containing some requests, among them the following:"

IXWOOD, October 21, 1879.

MY DEAR PARENTS: Having for various reasons formed a great aversion to the ordinary methods of burial, it is my solemn wish that, after full assurance of my death has been secured, every possible effort should be made to have my body burned.

"This request coming in this way, we did not think we could possibly refuse, although it was exceedingly painful for us to accede to it. Not that I am so opposed to cremation, but it was going against my whole education and the customs of my forefathers. But I made up my mind that his request must be carried out at all events, and then the question arose how best to do it. He had requested that there be no publicity attached to the matter, and we were certainly anxious to keep the matter quiet; but whether we could do it openly or quietly, we were bound to carry out our son's wishes. Mrs. McCreery and myself found that we could take no part in the arrangements. Our feelings would not permit us to do anything, and so the whole arrangements were turned over to my eldest son, J. Crawford McCreery, and our pastor here, Mr. Payson. After Charlie's death the body was placed in a hermetically sealed metallic coffin, from which the air was exhausted, and that placed in a wooden coffin, and deposited in the receiving vault in Woodlawn Cemetery. Mr. Payson will tell you all the rest."

Mr. Payson, who for five years has been the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Inwood, a small, slender, scholarly-looking young man, said: "I agree with Mr. McCreery that it is best to have no more concealment. Charley believed in cremation, and he said to me: 'I am quite sure that if my father knew my wishes he would go so far as to build a furnace himself if necessary.'"

"Yes, and I would," exclaimed Mr. McCreery, with deep feeling.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE CREMATION.

"After I made known his wishes to Mr. McCreery," continued the clergyman, "I wrote to the postmaster at Washington, Pa., that my young friend was likely to die at any time, and I thought it but right to be prepared in case his family decided to carry out his wishes, as I had reason to think they would. I did not know whom to write to, so I wrote to the Postmaster. Soon there came a reply from Mrs. C. L. Wills, Dr. LeMoyne's eldest daughter, who attended to the correspondence. She wrote that Dr. Le Moyne's will provided that the crematory should be used by persons living in Washington or within a radius of five miles, free of charge, but that the executors were in doubt whether the desire of the Doctor was to have anyone else use the crematory at all or not, and they had not yet decided that question. So the matter stood when Charlie died. After his death, a friend of mine, who is intimately acquainted with the Rev. Dr. George P. Hayes of Washington, the President of Jefferson College, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church there, and the clergyman who officiated at Dr. Le Moyne's cremation, wrote at my request to him, asking him to use his influence in procuring the use of the crematory for us. Dr. Hays wrote to me on the 2d of December, saying that we could have the use of the crematory and giving me minute instructions. We decided to start on Monday last, and the coffin was securely packed and at six o'clock, Monday evening, Mr. Crawford McCreery and myself started with it for Washington. We reached Pittsburgh at eight o'clock Tuesday morning, and at half-past eleven Washington.

HOW IT BECAME KNOWN.

"We drove at once to the crematory, about a mile and a half from the station. There we were met by two of the trustees of the crematory, Mr. Julius Le Moyne, a son of Dr. Le Moyne, and Mr. Harding. They asked us for the name of the deceased and the circumstances of his death, and we answered that we were very desirous of keeping the matter strictly private. But they insisted that the incineration could not take place unless these facts were given them, and, under their pledge that they would not reveal them, we gave them all the facts. Of course, we could do nothing else, and I felt that it was but right to confide in them, especially as Dr. Hayes would be in a certain measure compromised if we insisted upon further secrecy. The trustees told us that we did exactly right in doing as we did; and that they were as much opposed as we were to the publicity of the affair. Then the coffin was taken into the reception room of the crematory. [Mr. Payson here told the story of the cremation which has been already published in THE POST.] It was about half past one in the afternoon when we placed the body in the retort, and in less than three hours it was reduced to ashes.

"When I learned that we must wait thirty-six hours before we could receive the ashes of our friend, I saw that I must make myself known, for we must stay all night in the hotel at Washington, and I did not feel that I, a clergyman, could register under an assumed name, so I registered 'George S. Payson and friend, New York.' Then, of course, there was a clue to our identity. I returned before Mr. Crawford McCreery. I had an engagement here to attend the silver wedding of one of my parishioners, and I felt that I ought to keep it, fearing that my absence would be commented on, so I quit Washington last evening. Mr. McCreery remained until this afternoon, when he started home with the ashes of his brother. They will be placed in the metallic coffin, and that placed in the receiving vault for the present."

A King Challenged by a Poet.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

It is not often that a subject ventures to challenge his sovereign, but this, it appears, was recently done by the Swedish poet Bjornson. King Oscar, who has a considerable reputation as an author, takes a strong interest in contemporary Swedish literature, and is sometimes rather free in his criticisms of well-known writers. He lately passed an unfavorable judgment on a new work by Bjornson, expressing at the same time some contempt for the general character of his work. The indignant poet at once wrote to His Majesty demanding that he should either apologize for the insult or grant the only satisfaction that would be accepted by a man of honor. The King was prosaic enough to hand the letter to the police authorities of Stockholm, who forthwith instituted proceedings against the writer. Bjornson suddenly discovered that a change of air would suit him, and has now ample leisure to consider whether, after all, a King should have the right to express a literary opinion only at the risk of his life.

Sheridan on Raising Pears.

[Washington Letter to Phila. Press.]

Speaking of the administration reminds me of a little story. A week or two since a delegation of some Fruit Growers' Association or other, desiring to make a call on the President, secured the services of that plumed pelican of Louisiana, General George A. Sheridan, to escort them up and do the introducing. George did the agreeable in his jolly way, and soon the pomological persons and Mr. Hayes were hard at it in a discussion of the merits of the fruits of the different sections, while George, who doesn't know, a pickled prune from a grafted squash, stood by and pretended to be deeply interested. Suddenly the Administration seemily to fear that the General was not getting in his share of wisdom, leaned towards him and said: "General Sheridan, do you raise pears in Louisiana?" "Well, yes, Mr. President," replied the General, "we—we—always raise pairs in Louisiana—when we hold three of a kind."

John Sherman Soured.

[Philadelphia Times.]

We are glad to hear from Secretary Sherman on the Maine fraud. He says that it makes Governor Garcelon and his crowd "unworthy to be the associates of decent men." For his part he "would as willingly form an intimacy with housebreakers or sneak-thieves as with them." Sherman should never forgive the Maine Democratic fraud, for it was consummated without the aid of visiting statesmen, the barter of higher Federal offices, or the championship of Eliza Pinkston or Mrs. Jenks. Besides, it only stole a petty Legislature and a few State officers, while Sherman's Louisiana Returning Board added a U. S. Senator, a President and scores of Missions and Custom House places to the trophies of crime. Sherman very justly calls Maine a sneak-thief job.

Thanks

that there is no North, South, East or West for SOZODONT. Every one with a mouth needs it. It is good for humans everywhere, in the homes in Texas, on the plains, or the Pacific Coast, and way up in the once disputed Aroostook region. Druggists keep it.

General SPALDING with his GLUE cemented North and South, never to be parted. It never cracks. STT

Gossip About Tilden.

[From the Springfield Republican.

Dr. Miller, of the Omaha *Herald*, is perhaps Tilden's warmest Western admirer, and since his last visit to New York, Dr. Miller has been earnestly discussing Tilden's successor. Others of Tilden's following have talked in the same strain, confirming a fact, which the *Republican* early published, that the political abdication of Tilden is among the near possibilities of the coming winter.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column. 48.

Sherman Boom.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Secretary Sherman, it is now certain, will go into the convention as a candidate for the Presidency with a solid and sticking Ohio delegation, and steadfast Eastern, Southern and Western support, and the strongest planks in the platform will be his work.

WHERE THERE IS A WEAKNESS OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS, a Cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to Bronchial or Pulmonary trouble, a severe Cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint. Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a Cough or Cold, by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. MWS

A syndicate of New York capitalists has purchased the Columbus & Sandy Creek Valley Railroad by taking the entire stock of the same and all bonded interest. This syndicate has also purchased the road-bed of the old Atlantic & Lake Erie Road, known as the Central Ohio Railroad, and the two lines were consolidated on Saturday night and articles of incorporation, under the name of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, are ready to be filed with the Secretary of State. The north terminus of the road is at Toledo and the capital stock is four million dollars.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

They met, 'twas on the street—
"Oh, such a bonnet!" thought the one—
The other thought, "What feet!"
Yet they did talk—
Together walk—
And kissed each other's cheek—and chalk.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

You're welcome, thrice, Ulysses;
You've heard many big shouts of this kind,
But you never—at least hardly ever—will find
A boominger welcome than this is.
Though bravely, and loudly, and longly we spin it,
You bet your last nickel there's no third term in it.
—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

ALABAMA has $228,052 cash in her treasury. Her State debt is $8,827,690.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the actor, now owns the best orchard in Louisiana. There are five thousand orange trees on it.

SOME Cincinnati workingmen have held a meeting and passed resolutions condemning the reception of General Grant in that city.

COLONEL BURNABY says that Europe has less than nine and a half million soldiers and a quarter of a million of sea forces.

THE Vesuvios railroad is finished. The mode of traction is by two steel ropes put in movement by a steam engine at the foot of the cone.

THE English Government has granted pensions of £500 annually to the widow and £100 to the mother of the late Major Cavagnari, who was murdered at Cabul.

"THEY say I look older," said General Grant in reply to comments on his appearance; "but I am only forty-seven. But then I have been forty-seven for ten years."

JAY COOKE goes daily to Philadelphia. He looks well, his eye is brighter and his step more elastic than when the heavy cares of his bankruptcy weighed so upon him.

THE King of Sweden is educating the lad who, to obtain means to go to school, wrote a threatening letter to the Queen, demanding money for refraining from killing the Crown Prince.

THE Rev. Mr. Hayden, on trial at New Haven for the murder of Mary Stannard, and his wife have been photographed and expect to make a good deal of money from the sale of their portraits.

BY means of the polygraph, an apparatus invented by a Russian, sixty copies of any written document or drawing can be made in an hour, and the cost of material for the sixty copies is only two cents.

GOVERNOR HOYT has done a graceful act to an able and worthy political opponent by the appointment of Colonel James Boyd, of Norristown, one of the State Commissioners of the Insane Hospital.

THE Duke of Argyle, who is writing about America in *Frazier's Magazine*, says that he thinks the decay of the North American Indians had begun long before they came in contact with Europeans.

THE Washington *Star* has authoritative information that General Grant will visit Washington early in January as the guest of General Beale. He has declined the invitation to visit Hayes in the White House.

A GRANITE statue of Alexander Hamilton is to be erected in Trinity Church yard, New York. It will be eight feet high and represent Hamilton standing with one hand resting on a column and at his feet a number of books.

THE reduction in rent by Mr. Parnell to his Irish tenants is 30 per cent. less than that made last year by the Duke of Bedford (who has no Irish property) to his English tenants, and less than that made by many Irish landlords.

THE personality of Satan was discussed in a conference of Baptist clergymen, at New London, Conn. There was no vote, but a majority of the speakers were on the affirmative side of the question. "Is there a personal being answering to the name of Satan?"

SOME time ago a medical man in extensive practice sued the London and Southwestern railroad for compensation for injury, and obtained $35,000. Subsequently he renewed the suit on the plea of inadequate compensation, and has just received $80,000.

MR. ANDREWS, an artist, has painted a portrait of Andrew Jackson, and it has been put up in the White House, making the collection of portraits of Presidents in the Executive mansion almost complete. Only two are lacking—those of Buchanan and Johnson.

THERE is a threatened division in the Republican party in Florida. The factions are led, respectively, by ex-Senator Conover and ex-Representative Bisbee. The former rules the conservative element, and the latter the stalwart element, and each has an organ.

THE Republicans will go to Chicago in 1880 for the third time to nominate a candidate for President. Abraham Lincoln was nominated there in 1860. General Grant was nominated there in 1868, and in 1864 McClellan and Pendleton were nominated there.

MR. PARNELL'S mother and three sisters live at Bordentown, N. J. While in Washington, nearly forty years ago, his mother, then Miss Stewart, met her future husband, John Henry Parnell, who was traveling in America. "Charles," she says, "is by nature a conservative."

PRINCE BISMARCK has written to Lord Beaconsfield that he will visit him in the summer of 1880, in response to an invitation given during the sittings of the Berlin conference. Lord Beaconsfield recommended the waters of Buxton spring as a specific for the malady from which Bismarck suffers.

THE audience at the Bradford (Pa.) Theater were surprised to see the daughter of wealthy and respected parents accompanied by a young man of the opposite kind or reputation; and a still greater stir was caused when, on dispersing, they saw the objectionable escort whipped by the girl's brother.

COLONEL SANDFORD in a lecture at Harrisburg, on Thursday night, brought down the house by saying that "this noble Republic is too wide and great and strong ever to depend for safety on the power of one man." The *Patriot* says the applause exceeded any evidence of approval given Grant in Harrisburg.

MR. JAMES MACLEAN of the St. Rollox Chemical Works, has informed the Glasgow Philosophical Society that after experiments since 1866 he has succeeded in obtaining crystalized forms of carbon, which Professors Tyndall and Smith and Mr. Maskelyne, of the British Museum, do not doubt are diamonds.

TRAUTZ-BAUZONNET, the great bookbinder of modern times, has just died in Paris. His fines bindings in mosaic compartments of colored morocco cost from one thousand to three thousand francs. He did the gilding himself and was aided in his work by two assistants only. Of late he had been monopolized by one of the Rothschilds.

A NEW YORK Republican Congressman in close connection with the Conkling-Cornell dynasty says that one of the first things to be done on the assembling of the Legislature and after the inauguration of Cornell will be the passage of an act to reorganize the Board of Metropolitan Police of New York city, so as to throw that vast machine into the hands of the Republicans.

UNLESS the usual signs fail, a cold wave is coming down upon us from the upper Mississippi and Missouri country. These affairs uniformly move from the west to east or the northeast. We shall, of course, escape the 23 degrees below zero of Dakota, as also the six degrees below of Minnesota, but can hardly expect to escape an overlaping of the wave that will give a foretaste of keen winter weather.

JOHN BRUGIER, General Miles' famous scout, is now on trial in the court at Fargo, Dakota, for murder. James McGee, an employe of the Standing Rock Agency, was belaboring Brugier's brother one day four years ago, when Brugier, in his anger at the undeserved treatment, shot McGee dead. General Miles will testify that Brugier has been of more service to the government than any one scout ever known, and it is likely that he will be acquitted.

The will of Christian Funch, senior member of the shipping firm of Funch, Edye & Co., of New York, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. He leaves 250,000 Danish crowns to his brother, David Emil Funch, and $125,000 Danish crowns to his sister, Carolina Fredericka Blom, and directs that his body b embalmed, put in an iron coffin and taken to Milan, where it shall be cremated. He asked to be placed in an urn and buried at Copenhagen.

THE Manchester (Eng.) *Examiner* having spoken of a well-known American as "the late P. T. Barnum," he sends it a note assuring that journal of his continued existence, and saying: "My highest ambition, professionally, at present, is to pay the British government £20,000 for the privilege of exhibiting for five years its 'white elephant,' King Cetewayo. I shall be glad to receive a note of acceptance by an early post from Lord Beaconsfield, who so kindly mentioned me in his 'Lothair.'"

JUDGE ELDRIDGE of the Circuit Court at Memphis, Tennessee, requires the officers of the court to be prompt in their attendance under the penalty of a fine. One day last week he was late himself. On mounting the bench he turned to the clerk and remarked, "Mr. Clerk, you will please enter a fine against Judge Eldridge for absence without an excuse." The Attorney-General and another advocate made eloquent pleas against this order, reminding the judge of his punctual habits, but he declared that the fine must stand.

THE death is announced at Washington on Monday of one of the cleverest and most accomplished of American women. Mrs. Charlotte Brooks Wise, the widow of Captain Henry A. Wise, United States Navy, and the only daughter of the late Edward Everett. Mrs. Wise grew into womanhood during her distinguished father's term of service as Minister to England, and while he was President of Harvard College she married Captain Wise, a cousin of ex-Governor Wise of Virginia, who had distinguished himself in the navy and as an author.

A TALL old gentleman of large frame, covered with flaxen hair, visits the New York *Tribune* counting-room now and then, with Jersey mud upon his boots, and asks if there is not enough money on hand to allow him a little as a stock-holder. "When Horace Greeley was alive," said he once, "I used to get enough from my dividends to support me. I am getting too old now to work, and I need the money. I own one share of the stock, which my son paid $10,000 for. He gave it to me to live off as long as I lived." "Who was your son?" "Theodore Tilton."

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS deserves credit for having introduced a bill providing for a statue of that glorious old jurist, John Marshall. He, too, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, a successful lawyer, a foreign Minister, and Secretary of State, but he is best known as having been Chief Justice of the United States for upward of thirty-four years. He was of Indian build tall, muscular and possessing great power of endurance. When more than seventy-five years of age he still relished with undiminished zest the convival pleasure of the table or the "ringing'the bob" at the quoit club, and his right hand never forgot its cunning with the billard cue.

His Fraudulency's Meanness.

[From the Republic.]

The usual Thanksgiving dinner at the White House did not come off this year. It is an old time custom for the President to give, on Thanksgiving Day, a dinner to his Private Secretary, Assistant Private Secretary, Executive Clerk, the Pay Clerk and other gent

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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GOVERNOR TILDEN.

Latterly there has been something of a TILDEN revival among the Democratic politicians. The Democratic people desire nothing more than to give him their votes, if he should be nominated; but that the leaders are again falling back on TILDEN seems to indicate that after all, on grounds of expediency his selection is probably the strongest within the compass of the party. Governor SEYMOUR would be acceptable as a candidate to almost every one, but his declination has been so positive and so often repeated, that his candidacy hereafter would be ridiculous. He is out of the field.

We believe with many of Governor TILDEN's friends that no other nomination is possible that would bring the Democratic party of the North, so quickly into the field in solid ranks, well organized, enthusiastic for their leader, and determined and hopeful of success. The Democracy would take up the battle just where they laid it down on the night preceding the Presidential election of 1876. They would go into the fight with a grievance, maddened by palpable and stupendous wrong, and determined to right it. These considerations all make for TILDEN's nomination. Is there any other name that guarantees such advantages? If there is we cannot recognize it.

"But can TILDEN carry New York in view of the KELLY bolt, and the defeat of ROBINSON," is the first objection that is made. It is a point of grave concern and merits candid consideration. In the annexed extract from a private letter from one of the most eminent Democrats of the Union, whose name we do not feel at liberty to give, the matter is freely and candidly considered. The writer says:

"It is a great mistake in our friend RANDALL to make JOHN KELLY'S consent the condition of our running TILDEN. That is not Jacksonian, and it is not common sense or courage. It proceeds on the wholly unfounded assumption that KELLY would be able to carry 75,000 votes against TILDEN because he carried that number against ROBINSON, which is a patent *non sequitor*.

"It is undoubtedly true that KELLY said his object was to defeat TILDEN'S nomination by his running and defeating ROBINSON. But our friends in New York did not meet him on that issue, and confined the contest strictly to State issues. And there is besides a manifest difference between a vote against ROBINSON for Governor to prevent TILDEN from being nominated by the Democracy of the Union, and voting when he is actually the nominee. I don't think JOHN KELLY himself would vote against TILDEN in that event. He had a great object to accomplish in defeating TILDEN'S nomination, viz: to get BAYARD made the nominee, and so get control of the Federal government. But he would have nothing whatever to gain by defeating TILDEN when nominated. This would not make BAYARD or any Democrat President, from whom he could expect anything.

"Moreover JOHN KELLY'S quarrel with TILDEN is purely personal; but TILDEN as the Presidential candidate of the party, will represent the most important principles ever contended for by the Democracy, and will be confronted by GRANT, who will not only be the representative of the most antagonistic political principles, but he will be the candidate of a narrow and bigoted sectarian influence.

"There is, therefore, nothing to lose by adhering to TILDEN; by abandoning him we give up all hope of carrying the election. It is idle to talk of rallying the party on any man who will allow himself to be used to supercede TILDEN. Besides, that will be to make JOHN KELLY the dictator of the party. * * * There is no one else on whom the Democracy of the country can rally but TILDEN. Hence I tell you he is stronger to-day than he ever was, and that what they thought would utterly destroy him turns out to have given him more strength, for it has served to show the Northern people that a Democratic success under TILDEN would not be a restoration of Southern supremacy over the Government."

—Of course this is written with the utmost freedom, and is therefore the more valuable as indicating the honest impressions of a man prominent and influential in the councils of the party. It hints at several important truths, and one of the most important is that it will utterly demoralize the Democratic party should the shadow of JOHN KELLY'S power as a bolter supercede TILDEN, and dictate the action of our National Convention. The Democratic party has bravely withstood many perils, but such a calamity as this would wreck it.

THE New York *Sun* states the questions raised by the action of the Governor and Council in Maine, to be:

Has Governor Garcelon acted in strict obedience to the Constitution and laws of the State, or has he violated them? If he has merely followed and applied the rules laid down for him in these instruments, he has done right; if he has broken these rules, he has done wrong, and deserves punishment.

This is the correct view. We have heard a good deal of denunciation and wild talk, but have seen no evidence that the Governor has done any thing not warranted by the Constitution and the laws, by the Supreme Court decisions, and by Republican precedents.

The absurd failure of BLAINE and HAMLIN to excite all America over the Maine incident suggests to the Philadelphia *Times*, which vehemently denounces Governor GARCELON, that:

When Louisiana's electoral vote was stolen, when Florida's electoral vote was stolen, when South Carolina's electoral vote was stolen, the Blaines and the Hamlins stood by "consenting," like Saul at the martyrdom of Stephens, and not only participated in the division of the plunder, but defended the infamous act just as far as they dared and as loyalty in their party demanded. With Sherman in the Cabinet, Noyes and Kasson in foreign missions, Wells and Anderson in the customs service, and the smaller scamps scattered all over the government pay-roll, the people can never be made to realize the crime of "counting in." This is the great misfortune of the country and the greater misfortune of the Republican party. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true."

And the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, a strong Republican paper, takes in the same point; It urges that:—

When for years and years together the Republican majority of Congress were not only condoning but defending as most righteous the Louisiana Returning Board frauds, they were in fact laying broad and deep the foundations for the Returning Board frauds of Maine. The methods of the Democrats are not exclusively Democratic, but Republicans as well, or, more properly speaking, they are the common methods of modern political law, which is as free from the elements of justice or morality as law could well be.

The Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic paper of New England, while maintaining Governor GARCELON'S action was in strict accordance with law and the decisions of the courts, takes the ground that when the Legislature meets it should adjudicate all the contested cases on equitable principles, disregarding technical requirements which Governor GARCELON was required to give effect.

THE exact facts of the case as to how DON CAMERON managed to capture the Republican National Committee are coming out. In the first place he made common cause with JOHN SHERMAN as against BLAINE. Two or three committeemen hold office under SHERMAN and owe him their bread and butter. The notorious J. J. PATTERSON, who abandoned South Carolina for his own safety and the good of the State, was allowed to appear, sit, and vote in the Committee, as a regular member in good standing, for DON CAMERON. PURMAN, carpet-bag ex-member of Congress from Florida, who for three years had been engaged in business in Pennsylvania, was permitted, against a formal protest from the Republicans of that State, to sit side by side with PATTERSON, and to vote for DON CAMERON. Then the CAMERON crowd bought up the votes of the needy patriots from the South who represent nothing. AVERILL, who ran in the BLAINE interest, had the votes of the Republican States of the North. The chairmanship DON CAMERON fills was bought out and out, and besides there were fraudulent practices in the seating of PATTERSON and CONOVER as members of the Committee. The general opinion of the arrangement between the GRANT and SHERMAN interests is that if ULYSSES finds he cannot make it without a close fight and doubtful result, he will instruct his followers to go for SHERMAN, and thus leave J. MULLIGAN BLAINE once more out in the cold. The interesting feature of the whole business is that Cameronism is an established fact in the Republican National Committee and Cameronism is only another name for corruption and bribery.

PHILADELPHIA is somewhat excited over the pardon by Governor HOYT, of a certain EDWARD KELLY, a notorious pick-pocket and one of the most expert, whose field of operations was generally in a crowded church. He received a severe sentence as a dangerous criminal, and has been pardoned in defiance of the protests of the police authorities of Philadelphia. Explaining this and similar pardons, the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:

It is not to be suspected that the Board of Pardons and the Governor of the State accept the filthy bribes of a caged convict, and directly profit by his spoliations upon their fellow-citizens; but it is made clear, by every such case as the above, *that they permit themselves to be improperly influenced by the friends or hired attorneys of notorious criminals so far as to let them loose to continue their prey upon society.*

We guess this is about the truth. There are regular practitioners, we understand, before the Board, who are not even lawyers, and whose influence is eagerly sought and paid for, because of their political power. The pardon abuse has not been corrected by the new Constitution. It grows worse, for the simple reason responsibility is divided. Experience has demonstrated the old system, bad as it was, is better than the existing one.

ALTHOUGH there was a majority in the French Chamber on Saturday last, sustaining the WADDINGTON Ministry, yet, reckoning the Republican vote alone it stood 126 for the Ministry to 153 against. This settled the fate of the Ministry and it at once resigned. The new Premier is M. CHARLES DE FREYCINCT, educated as a mining engineer, but becoming prominent in politics during the Franco-German war, was made Minister of Public Works after MCMAHON resigned in 1877. During the whole of the current year M. DE FREYCINCT has been regarded as the true Republican leader in the Ministry, and has all along been regarded as the prospective successor of M. WADDINGTON in the Premiership. The promotion of M. DE FREYCINCT to the Premiership indicates not only a more Radical political program for France, but also the pushing forward with all possible speed o f the scheme of public improvements, of which he is the projector, and which is magnificent in its vastness and impressive in its thoroughness.

THE *Leader* thinks favorably of the plan to choose Presidential electors in New York by Congressional districts. If adopted by all the States, so as to give the minority a representation in the electors chosen in each State, there might be no objection to it; but for one controlling State to adopt the plan, for an obvious partisan purpose, would be on a par with the Louisiana Returning Board steal. The fairest plan yet suggested for the election of a President is the BUCKALEW proportional vote. That is give each candidate electoral votes of a State in the exact proportion that his vote bears to the whole number cast. If he got two-thirds of the popular vote, give him two-thirds of the electors, and so on. In that way no partizan gerrymander could defeat the popular will, as in Indiana where, with a Democratic majority of 10,000, MORTON so cut up the State as to steal seven Republican Congressmen and allow the Democrats only four.

JOHN KELLY'S organ in New York, lately published a circumstantial account of TILDEN'S negotiations to obtain the electoral vote of South Carolina for $30,000. It was a very pretty story, and told with extraordinary minuteness. The Republican papers of Pittsbutgh gave it considerable prominence. The New York *Sun* sent a man to Mr. TILDEN the other day about the "extraordinary disclosure" with this result:

Mr. Tilden took the paper, ran his eye over it, and then said: "I have no objection to answer your question, if my friends of the *Sun* think the publication worthy of such notice. I do not see in this article *a simple statement concerning me personally which is not a mere fiction.*"

Do you mean to say, Mr. Tilden, that this story is without foundation?

Mr. Tilden—I do. Every one of these statements is totally false. No one of the three pretended interviews ever happened. I never sent either of the two letters attributed to me or any such letter to any such an agent. I never referred any agent bearing such a proposition to Mr. Brown or to Mr. Anybodyelse. All the details concerning the package of money being sent by my procurement or knowledge, or being recalled by me, and all my alleged conversations respecting it are wholly destitute of truth. They are simply a fabrication from beginning to end.

ACCORDING to a special in the *Dispatch*, which may or may not be true, Mr. HAYES has avowed his belief that the Vice President has the right to declare the result and count the vote. This idea was advanced by Republicans three years ago, and it was supposed that GRANT with his bayonets stood ready to enforce the decree of the Vice President but in the debate on the Electoral Commission bill many leading Republican Senators declared the claim absurd, and unwarranted by the constitution or precedents. There is hardly a public man of respectable attainments who now holds to the possession of any such power by the Vice President. HAYES probably indicates the position of his party a year hence, in case by the same fraud perjury and forgery that procured his accession to power the Republicans should again attempt to secure the Presidency. We don't think the opinion of the Fraudulent President will have any weight with intelligent people or alarm the most timid. Congress will count the vote and declare the result.

NEXT to Mackey, Kemble has been the most laborious and liberal of all of Cameron's political lieutenants. He has been one of the controlling powers of the Republican party in national, State and local contests for nearly twenty years, and he believes that the end justifies the means to give success to Republicanism and defeat to the Democracy.—*Phila. Times.*

And yet, great as he is, Mr. KEMBLE is under indictment for perjury and bribery. A trial was avoided last month by a mysterious manipulation of the grand jury. It remains to be seen what will come of the January trial. He is still a leader of Pennsylvania Republicanism, and will remain so until his liberty is abridged by the process of law. He will be a prominent factor in nominating GRANT, and is just the man, with DON CAMERON, BABCOCK, ROBESON and some others, to form a new syndicate to run the jobbing department of a GRANT administration. MR. KEMBLE is a Republican statesman of the Pennsylvania type.

MR. HAYES has appointed as Postmaster at Washington, one LEWIS CLEPHANE, and the appointment has created much excitement as the appointee was a member of the Finance Committee of the Freedmen's Bank, and was largely responsible for the outrageous loans to the Washington ring by which that bank was ruined, and great loss and suffering entailed on the best class of Southern negroes, those who were industrious and saving. If these statements are correct, and we find them in the New York *Herald*, CLEPHANE should be rejected by the Senate. No event since emancipation—no bull-dozing or intimidation—had such a demoralizing influence on the colored people of the South as the Freedmen's Bank swindle. It discouraged all habits of thrift and economy among thousands. It was a splendid illustration of the average Republican politician's love for the freedmen, just as CLEPHANE'S appointment marks the sham in the White House.

THE Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Telegraph* states that THE POST pitches into COFFROTH'S Pension bill as worse than WEAVER'S, which proposes to pay for pensions about the amount now in use of paper and coin in the country, and concludes:

Coffroth claims that his bill is really an economical measure and that it will result in a great saving to the Government, while securing prompt payment to pensioners who have heretofore had to wait years for their money. But the joke is that James P. Barr, who, by implication and comparison, so severely denounces the Weaver bill, wrote Coffroth a letter in which he urged that he, in common with the other Democrats in Congress, should support the Weaver bill.

We dislike to interfere with the joke, but it might as well be nipped just here. JAMES P. BARR never wrote any such letter.

ON the first of January a new interest law goes into effect in New York, which fixes the rate at 6 instead of 7 per cent. which is now the legal rate. It does not affect contracts made prior to the first of January. In New York city, the *Times* states for a year past money has been lent on good security for 6 and 5 per cent. The largest insurance company in the State, or, for that matter, in the United States, has made its loans on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., though it, of course, had the right to charge 7. Where 7 per cent. mortgages are falling due they have been renewed, if desired, at 6 per cent. wherever the security was adjudged to be sufficient. It is a question whether the new law does not repeal all penalties for illegal interest charges, by an omission to re-enact them.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

DAN RICE has joined MOODY and SANKEY. He says it beats the circus.

JOHN SHERMAN being interviewed thinks it is not wise for GRANT to try for a third term. We have no doubt this is JOHN'S honest opinion.

IT is now asserted that the gallant DON CAMERON would not object to the Presidential nomination if GRANT was out of the way. DON is like the rest of them, a poor hand at declining.

THE most brilliant idea GRANT has emitted was on finances, in which he said keep your greenbacks until they are as good as gold. They are now better, as plenty of double eagles are on hand but no paper.

SHERMAN only wants the legal tender quality of the greenback taken away. HAYES wants them destroyed The Republican members of Congress say mum's the word. Bold chaps these on the eve of a Presidential fight.

IT is asserted that every dollar's worth of property the Western Union Telegraph Company owns, could be replaced for $10,000,000, and it has watered its stock until it has reached $47,000,000, and this 500 per cent. increase sells for par.

THE *Chronicle* calls it a crime in Maine. In Louisiana, with the Presidency involved, well, the tremendous interests of the office-holding brigade justified it. HAYES' bestowal of bribes and hush money, in the way of offices, is civil service reform.

THE same activity in the retail and holiday business prevails in other cities that we see in Pittsburgh. The New York *Herald* says it is without precedent in the Metropolis in twenty years. The Christmas boom is universal, and obtains in the country towns in due proportion.

THERE has been great complaint of late about the meagre church attendance, but that does not appear to be the case with the First Presbyterian Reformed Church of this city. The congregation is too numerous and appear to be in each other's way. This presents an opportunity for another branch of seceders.

ALREADY HOOTEN is on deck with a call for the Republican State Committee, that it may call an early convention to select delegates to the National Convention. The same plan is being urged in New York. They have an idea that the early bird catches the worm, and that it won't do to let the GRANT boom get cold.

CONGRESSMAN HARRY WHITE is the busiest man in Washington, and has planted himself on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Kiskimenetas and demands the improvement of these navigable waters. Knowing him as well as we do, we would advise Congress to give him what he wants if the members value their peace of mind.

THERE can be no greater fallacy and falsehood in political economy and finance than the greenback idea that the "wants of trade" should be taken as a test and measure of the amount of a Government-note currency.—*World.*

This settles it. The amount and kind of money the country requires should be settled by Wall street and not the wants of trade. There is nothing like finding out things.

IF only runners or agents of mercantile houses are to be appointed Consuls in the remote regions of the world, for the purpose of introducing American merchandise, the home custom house officers will have cause to look into the bill of lading and invoices. One of the great abuses of the system has been the use made of official positions to deal on private account.

DON CAMERON is preparing the way for GRANT and says he will have no trouble in controlling the majority of the nominating convention in June next. He thinks the majority rule is preferable to the Democratic ordinance of two-thirds, which is certainly very trying on candidates. DON confidently counts on a solid South, which is intended to exasperate the loyal North where all the votes are to come from.

THE chief objection a few members of Councils have to a settlement of the street question is that perhaps they may not be returned. Let them call a meeting in their wards and discuss the matter on its merits, and there will be no difficulty, but if people will merely denounce it without substituting something better or giving substantial reasons for opposing it, they are not entitled to much consideration.

THE expected cold wave last Saturday and Sunday passed to the north of Pittsburgh. The upper Hudson was frozen tight, and at Syracuse, New York, on Sunday morning the mercury stood 12 degrees below zero, and was below zero all day. In New England cold weather and snow, and in Canada terrific snow storms with the mercury in the twenties below zero, and so on eastward until the cold wave struck the ocean up in Maine and New Brunswick.

EX-SECRETARY MCCULLOCH has written a letter to a member of Congress, in which he takes the ground that the only way to secure an increased circulation of silver is by withdrawing the small notes. This, he thinks, would absorb the home product of silver, and so have an effect "not only to appreciate silver in the United States, but to aid the efforts which ought to be made to elevate it to a comparative parity with gold throughout the world."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* puts in a plea for homely girls, and the great difference made by customers where saleswomen are employed, and whose salaries and situations are dependent on the amount of sales made. It is contended that customers naturally and instinctively drift to the pretty face, which is often a cause of anguish to the plain faced girl, who may have parents and others dependent upon her for support. We don't know how it can be helped unless the proprietor pays for services rather than face.

JOHN W. FORNEY is by nature a toady. In prosperity he enjoys being toadied to and in adversity he plays the toady with a relish, Here is a gem from JOHN in seconding Mayor STOKLEY'S nomination of GRANT for a third term in Philadelphia, the other day:

"Gen. Grant was the avenue through which the people were pouring out their thanks to Almighty God for having saved their beloved country from overthrow. He was the avenue through which they spoke to all mankind that a Government constituted for the people and by the people shall endure forever. If any man had doubted it, the events of the week should teach him that Providence has reserved the preservation and the conservation of the republic to the citizen then in their midst. It seemed as though the heavens had combined to present genial skies when 'our Savior'—he said it in no blasphemous sense—the savior of our country—came among them for the special purpose of enabling them to fittingly welcome him"

THE Washington *Post* prints a list of Senate employes, which seem to indicate that the Democrats have not made the clean sweep of the old Republican employes that has been charged. The names of all are given, together with the amount paid each, and shows that forty-seven of the appointees of the late Republican secretary and sergeant-at-arms are still on the rolls, and that they draw $64,848 a year while only thirty-seven appointees have been made by the Democratic secretary and sergeant-at-arms, and that these appointees draw $60,696 a year. It therefore appears the Republicans are getting from a Democratic Senate some $3,680 a year more than the Democrats have. If the Democrats got any credit for this moderation, it would be encouraging; but as the Republican papers represent the Democratic Senators dismissing every Republican office-holder it might be as well to have the game as they are certain to get the blame.

THE Nihilists continue to give a great deal of trouble to the Government of the Czar, without making much headway themselves. The trial of Mirsky, condemned to death for the attempted murder of Gen. Drenteln, has shown how prepared this peculiar know-nothing sect is for either fate. Gen. Drenteln, who is the chief of the secret police, was driving in a closed carriage along the Champs de Mars in St. Petersburg, when Mirsky, mounted upon a swift horse, rode up to the window and fired two consecutive shots, neither of which took effect. The would-be assassin escaped at the time, but was afterward caught at Taganrog, in Southern Russia. When, on his trial, he was asked if he confessed his criminal act, his bold answer was he confessed the act, but did not see anything criminal in it. "We are enemies," he said. "We shoot you if we can, and you, if you catch us, hang us."

THE NEW EVANGELIST.

Facts of the Past Recalled by Dan Rice's New Departure.

The Reformed Clown's Life in Pittsburgh—His Frst Show.

The good work of regeneration goes bravely on. As living shining evidences, one can trot out Rev. D. I. K. Rine, Rev. Ben Hogan and lastly Rev. Dan Rice, the veteran showman, announcement of whose conversion and regeneration at St. Louis was heralded throughout the entire country by the Associated Press on Saturday morning. The announcement that Dan Rice will enter the pulpit as an evangelist, contains much of interest to people in all sections since Dan has traveled the whole country over, but is peculiarly interesting to Pittsburghers. Dan Rice was born in New York in 1822, and emigrated very early in life to Pittsburgh. For a time he served as coachman to the late Maj. Denny, one of the early commanders at the Lawrenceville arsenal In 1840, nearly 40 years ago, Dan dropped the ribbons as a hired coachman, secured an educated pig and started out from this city with his pig and Punch and Judy show. He exhibited under a small canvas in different towns in Western Pennsylvania, and doubtless many of our readers will recall this as one of the first shows, if not the first, they ever attended. Dan found many obstacles in his way and was once, in Washington, Pa., jailed for exhibiting his pig. The Punch and Judy show finally developed into one of larger proportions, and Dan grew into a first class Shakesperian clown. His apt and forcible recitations of snatches from Shakespeare, and the invariable ludicrous wind-up that he gave to them made him famous throughout the country. But Dan didn't always prosper. His show one time collapsed, and then he went into the business of training animals in which he was remarkably successful. He used to say within the hearing of Pittsburghers that of all animals and birds in God's creation the goose was the only one which he could not train to feats that would surprise mankind. Dan again sprang to the front and, as our readers will recall, collapsed and reorganized shows half a dozen times or more.

The showman one time owned a farm near Girard, in Erie county, Pa. Some months ago his misfortunes multiplied so fast about him and his creditors pressed him so heavily that he resolved to go into bankruptcy, and filed a petition in the United States Court in this city. The petition showed that his list of creditors comprised upward of 200 persons, including credulous representatives of most of the business interests of the country, and resident in every State in the Union. The sum of the debts was over $100,000, and as a neat offset to this bagatelle of obligation, Mr. Rice returned as assets "one suit of clothes, $75." These are but a few of the many interesting features of Dan Rice's eventful life, but if variety in experience be any requisite for a successful evangelist we can safely predict than Dan will meet with far more success in his new Gospel departure than any of his competitors.

JUDGE LYNCH.

Two Southern Negroes Lynched for Murder.

MACON, December 22.—Two Irish lads, Edward Harvey and James McGee, peddlers of dry goods, were murdered on Friday night by negroes near Jernigan, Russell county, Alabama, and the bodies were thrown into the Chattahoochee river. The murder was discovered on Saturday, when two negroes were arrested. These confessed, implicating two others. A large crowd of whites and blacks assembled on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, and decided to hang the two murderers. This was done forthwith. They displayed sullen indifference, and asked no mercy. The two others implicated have not yet been arrested.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Necessity for Caution and Prudence by Manufacturers.

The Limits to the Demand for Grain and Manufactures.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In a recent visit to Pittsburgh the evidences of a revival of business were every where visible. But whilst our energies as a people are greater than those of any other nation, because our climate is one of greater extremes—more highly electric and magnetic—yet these energies are not controlled by prudence. We disregard the Roman maxim "hasten slowly."

Every people have their national characteristics, which civilization does not modify in the least. The Germans to-day are the same as when Cæsar encountered them—loving the household, and a personal independence in thought and freedom in government, beyond all other temporal blessings. The French, fond of a refined luxury, like the Gaul. The Spaniard as treacherous, and cruel as the Iberians, from whom he is descended, and the Italian delights in the same empty shows, with which Cæsar corrupted the Roman citizens.

De Fae, in one of his political pamphlets, speaking of the high wages received by the English labor, says, that the Dutch, who came over into Great Britain with King William grew rich, whilst the English were in continual want, so that it had become a proverb that "a Dutchman would grow wealthy where an Englishman would starve." The same proverb exists here.

Our national characteristic is that of the Englishmen, only more intensified, from the climatic causes, I have stated. And nothing will ever change it. Our business energies have no precedence; our expenditures no economy; our credit system no limits. And hence it was that whilst Secretary McCullough in 1868-9 was urging a contraction, the National Banks from 1869 to 1873, increased their paper money 84 millions, and their loans and discounts about 237 millions.

I have stated these truths and facts as a warning to the business men of Pittsburgh; not with any hope of their heeding them, for a city that could contract such a debt as Pittsburgh has, and for such purposes, cannot be restrained.

But now to the present business outlook.

The present revival is based chiefly upon the very large wheat crop of the country, and the unusually great demand for our breadstuffs by Great Britain. But all other western products, east of the Mississippi, are short, west of that river, there is an increase; together there will be no increase. The Department of Agriculture estimates the wheat crop of 1879 at 26,000,000 bushels more than that of 1878. Allowing an increase of price of 25 per cent. this crop will yield $32,500,000 in excess of that of 1878. I am told that cotton is now more valuable because of the improvement of machinery by which the ginning and spinning processes may be carried on at the same time. But whatever renders cotton more valuable will react again wool, for cotton is the great competitor of wool.

Again, the West and the South are still largely indebted, and any national advance of prices of manufacture will, at once, reduce consumption. From conversation with western merchants during the last fall, I find their opinions to be, that any national advance in prices cannot be maintained. The rains of August, with the present great demand for wheat, encouraged the farmers to put in the largest crop ever known, but no one can yet foretell what the yield will be,—no more than one can forecast the European demand for it. The prudent business man would base present operations upon a favorable expectation of either.

In an article on the Iron Trade for 1880, in the *Dispatch*, I see that the writer lays much stress upon the rapid settlements along the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, and a consequent increase of wheat production. In the absence of any unusual foreign demand for wheat, an increased production will but reduce home prices, to a point that will discourage production, unless in the production itself there is a corresponding increase of a consuming population.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* we have a recent and most instructive article on the "Bonanza Wheat Farms," of Southern Minesota, farms ranging from 4,000 to 40,000 acres, owned by wealthy men in cities, and their owners have special rates for transportation. These farms are operated by the best machinery. Laborers are employed during the sowing season in the spring, and during the harvest and thrashing. Their wages range from $8 to $16 per month. They are called up at 4 oclock A. M., commence work at 5 o'clock, continue until 7 P. M. making 13 hours each day.

Let us look at the results upon hired laborers, and the small farmers who cannot obtain special railroad rates.

The writer says he saw no women or children on these large farms, no school houses, and no churches. On one of the farms he asked a laborerer what he received. Eight dollars per month, was the reply, with a promise of more in harvest. After harvest he did not expect to be able to get work until the next season.

The new settlers, says the writer, were without a sign of comfort and in speaking of these things to a Superintendent of a large farm, he gave him instances showing the extreme poverty of the small farmers. Yet emigrants are to be shoved there to become slaves to these wealthy owners of the Bonanza Farms, until the lands are exhausted, when they will be sold to actual settlers. In a recent speech in Scotland, Mr. Gladstone referring to agricultural operations, said "In the state of New England the soil has been to some extent exhausted by careless agriculture, and that is one of the greatest enemies with which farmers have to contend."

Had M. Gladstone been more intimately acquainted with our Western agriculture, he would have referred to the vast exhaustion of our soils, and the curse that will inevitably follow. But what kind of a consuming population will our manufacturers find in these wheat regions?

The next most encouraging topic which the *Dispatch* finds for the Pittsburgh iron manufacturer, is, that 9,000 miles of railroad will be made in 1880, a number more than twice as much as made in any previous year. That is to say, that this reservoir by which the capital of the country is to be gathered up, and for long years, made unproductive, and which did so much to precipitate 1873 upon the country, is to be vastly enlarged upon the first dawning of a better day.

If the iron industry can find encouragement in this statement of the *Dispatch*, it will act with as little foresight as it did in 1871-2, when upon the stupid idea that coal was about to give out in Great Britain, the Iron Convention at Philadelphia advanced iron from fifty to one hundred per cent. resulting in a stoppage of all industries which used iron as their raw material, and hastening the collapse of 1873.

My intimate knowledge of the condition of the Western farmers bids me to declare to the manufacturer, that any material advance of prices, will result in a corresponding decrease of consumption among them. I admonish the manufacturer to remember the Roman adage. "Hasten Slowly."

L. B.

BAYARD CRITICISED.

His Qualifications and Availability as a Candidate Considered.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1879.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Post:

A studied and skillful effort is being made to bring Senator Bayard forward as a Presidential candidate. The Philadelphia *Times* published four columns solid, of an interview with him upon his return from Europe, in which we failed to find anything remarkable, or specially interesting. The conspicious publication of common-place matter like this, means only that desperate efforts are to be made in behalf of the gentleman who furnishes it.

Senator Bayard has one very important qualification for the Presidency, in the absolute purity of his personal character. An administration by him would be a model of integrity and decency. But Mr. Bayard will be a much older man than he is now when he gets a chance to form an administration. His share in the passage of the unconstitutional electoral Commission bill, and the consequent success of the Presidential Fraud, would sink the cause of a much greater and more popular man than he is, before any nominating Convention composed of true representative Democrats. He joined with Mr. Thurman in foisting that infamous measure upon the reluctant House of Representatives, and otherwise good men as they are, they must both suffer the natural consequences to themselves of that colossal and disastrous error. There is not an intelligent man in the country who does not know, that but for them, the man elected by the people, would have stood at least a chance of reaching his office. Men proved incapable in a crisis like that, cannot expect their countrymen to overlook the offense, while they are even yet enduring the bitter and shameful consequences of it. And in the struggle of last winter Mr. Bayard's failure as a leader was equally signal. He set out loudly proclaiming that the maintenance of the Democratic position with regard to the freedom of elections from military or other executive interference was essential to the preservation of free government. He says almost as much in this new interview. Yet the moment the issue was fairly joined, Mr. Bayard began the demoralization of his party by advising a surrender, and predicting disaster. He was quite as responsible as anybody else for the beginning of the contest, which he now affects to consider reckless and imprudent, and in which he behaved with neither wise discretion nor manly courage.

But if the Democrats could condone these offences, and nominate Mr. Bayard, what chance would he have of an election? We have every reason to believe he would have none. A Southern man, with Southern associations, advanced to the place of standard bearer by Southern friends, his nomination would be taken as the defiance of the solid South to the solid North. The slavery record of the aristocratic Bayard running back through several gengrations of public service, would be used with terrific effect, and a languid hopeless, defensive campaign would end in an overwhelming defeat. This result would probably be as unpleasant to us as to Mr. Bayard's most superserviceable friends of the independent press, but we differ from them mainly in being able to see it beforehand.

PENN.

A Vulgar American From Chicago.

[From the London World.]

A downright vulgar American is about as vulgar a man as you could meet with anywhere. And perhaps the flower of American vulgarity is to be found in the thriving city of Chicago. The lion of a fashionable dinner table, at which I happened to be present the other evening, was a Chicago banker, so enormously rich that he might have said with *Mr. Anson* in "Courtship," "Wealth, I woller in it." He carried the outward signs of it about him in several massive rings, and a watch chain which hung like ropes of gold about his waistcoat. He was tall, lean and yellow, and abominably over-dressed; but mothers with marriageable daughters could not make enough of him.

He did not talk much, and would have got through dinner well enough but for one unlucky slip into which the kindness of his host betrayed him. He ate but little, and refused one dish after another; and the hostess, after trying in vain to tempt his appetite, said she believed she must give him up. "Wal, yes ma'am, I believe you'd best," said the banker. "You know I'd trust you with my purse and my topcoat; but I guess I'll be boss of my own stummick."

Killed for Not Paying a Doctor's Bill.

[Chambersburg (Pa.) Special.]

News has just reached this place of a murder committed in Middleburg, a little village of this county, near the Maryland line. On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Fleming, a practicing physician of the place, met John Lantz in the store of E. P. Harbaugh. The Doctor presented a bill to Lanz for medical services, which Lantz said he could not pay, as he was out of money. A quarrel ensued and Mr. Harbaugh ordered Fleming to leave the room. He went out, returned in a few moments, seized a large iron poker lying near the stove, with which he struck Lantz three blows on the head, from the effects of which he died yesterday. The officers are looking for Fleming.

The Glassblowers' Trouble.

Judge Ball of Zanesville, Ohio, has granted a temporary injunction against David Swearer, President of the Glassblowers' Association at Pittsburgh, and twelve of the discharged glassblowers, restraining them from interfering in any manner with the Belgian glassblowers imported to Zanesville by Kearns, Herdman and Gorsuch. President Swearer arrived in that city on Monday from Pittsburgh, and it was thought with the purpose of interfering with the new men in going to work. Mr. Bouillet, foreman of the foreign blowers, says he and his men are hired for three years, and they demand protection. No trouble is now anticipated.

To enumerate the miraculous cures wrought by "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" would fill a volume. Its cures are marvelous. Price 25 cents.

WASHINGTON.

Argument Before the Supreme Court In the Legal Tender Test Case.

The Postmaster General Gains a Point on the Lottery Dealers.

Gen. Harry White Puts in a Word for Acheson.

LAW ON LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—A motion was submitted by Senator Edmunds in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon to advance upon the docket the case of Augustus D. Juilliard vs. Thomas S. Greeman which now stands No. 779. This is a test case brought in order to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court as to the validity of the act of Congress May 31st, 1878, forbidding the further retirement of the so-called United States legal tender notes and requiring them to be reissued and kept in circulation after redemption. The motion to advance is made under the provisions of rule 26, Supreme Court, and the counsel urge in its support that the case is one so special and peculiar in its circumstances as to justify this application for a speedy hearings that it raises a vital question as to currency, in reference to which all commercial transactions in the United States are necessarily made, and involves the whole subject of Congressional power to maintain the legal tender quality of the United States Treasury notes in time of peace. As evidence as to the importance of the case counsel called attention to the weighty declarations of the President of the United States in his recent annual message to Congress, to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency, to the pending measures relating to the same subject in both houses of Congress to the daily expressions of public opinion in the press throughout the country and to the common experience of all civilized nations which declares the necessity of permanence and stability in the law governing the debt creating power.

The counsel further point out that the decision either in favor or against the validity of the reissuing act of 1878, will, if made at an early day in the existing state of renewed prosperity and activity in trade, work no hardship; whereas if the case or questions which it involves were to be decided at the time when the so called legal tenders are below par the hardship it would work upon the debtors who have made contracts when they were at par, would be immense and incalculable.

It is assumed in this application that the question involved is an open one in this court and that its determination will complete adjudication on the subject on the powers of Congress in reference to the issue of treasury notes under the changed state of national affairs since the close of the rebellion and therefore not embraced in the decisions of legal cases reported in 12 Wallace 457 to 681. Counsel submit that the motion should be allowed and the case set down for some day at the present term.

A WHEELING WILL CASE.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of J. J. Kain, Bishop, &c., appellant, vs. E. G. Gibbony, executrix, &c. An appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia. This was a suit to enforce the bequest made in the last will and testament of Malvina Mathews to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Wheeling, or his successor, to be by him held in trust for whatever religious community the testatrix might belong to at the time of her death. She died a member of the Roman Catholic Sisterhood of St. Joseph. This Court holds that since the bequest in controversy was not made to the Bishop of Wheeling personally, but to the Bishopric, and since the community for whose benefit it was intended is unincorporated and has no legal existence the validity of such bequest can only be sustained on the ground that it is a gift for charitable uses. This however does not clearly appear to be the case and since it has been repeatedly held by the courts of Virginia that the Chancery Courts have no jurisdiction to uphold charities where the objects are indefinite and uncertain the decree of the Circuit Court dismissing the bill of the plaintiff below is affirmed with costs.

GRANT AND THE GERMAN VOTE.

Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who has been in the city for several days does not mince words on the Grant question. He says that the hostility to a third term among the German Republicans of Ohio is so strong that if he is nominated they will leave the party in a body and the Democrats will carry the State. Mr. Smith reports that he finds Republican editors who have not yet pronounced for any candidate almost unanimously opposed to the idea of Grant's nomination, but generally disposed to wait about declaring themselves in the hope that the ex-President may withdraw his name from the canvass. Boss Keyes of Wisconsin and Enos, the member of the Republican National Committee from that State, regard the nomination of Grant as a hazardous experiment, and say that the German Republicans of their State who have proved the decisive element in more than one election are as stoutly opposed to a third term as those of Ohio.

THE JUDGESHIP.

General Harry White called on the President and Attorney General, in response to the request of leading men of Pittsburgh, in reference to the appointment of a successor to the late Judge Ketcham. The name of Mr. Acheson is strongly recommended, and as General White believes, is favorably considered. It is learned from the Attorney General that the appointment will not be made until Congress reconvenes, and that while Pittsburgh is an important portion of the district, and unanimous in favor of Acheson, there is considerable pressure in other portions for another candidate; necessarily, there must be an interval of suspense and uncertainty.

OF INTEREST TO IRON MEN.

Congressman Errett, at the request of the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh, called on the Secretary of the Treasury this morning to ascertain whether the importers of old rails would not be permitted to transport them to their mills in open cars. He was informed that an act of Congress made it imperative that imported iron must be conveyed in closed and sealed cars until duty is paid, so that he could accomplish nothing for the iron masters.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO DEALERS.

It has been the custom for years of certain tobacco manufacturers to pack in hogsheads and bales for foreign trade a brand of leaf tobacco known as "Black Fat." A decision was rendered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day in releasing quantities of such tobacco, which had been seized in New Orleans, holding that this tobacco, if intended for consumption, must be put up in legal packages in a tobacco manufactory and properly stamped.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The resolution authorizing the Committee on Mississippi River Improvement to make a trip down the river was finally passed in a state which leaves to the Committee the fixing of the time or times of its journey. The first trip will be made in March or April. It is expected that the Mississippi River Commission will adopt a preliminary report at its meeting January 15 to be submitted to Congress, and will in that report recommend certain preliminary works. The House committee will therefore be able to report on this recommendation to the present session of Congress, so as to secure the appropriation for carrying out the improvement recommended. The second trip will be made in November, that a report may be made to the next session on the progress of the work.

CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, says he does not think there is any truth in the current rumor that the President intends to divide equally between the two parties the Supervisors of Census. General Walker says he intends to recommend men for the positions without regard to their political proclivities, but according to their fitness for the place.

THE RUMP LEGISLATURE PROPOSED.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The performance of Senator Hamlin at Bangor the other night, in advising the people of Maine, in a public speech, to treat Governor Garcelon and his Council as loathsome pariahs, because the Governor and his Council have kept their oaths and executed the laws without fear or favor, and the announcement that the President has promised in advance to recognize a Rump Legislature in Maine if the Republicans will organize one, has started what promises to be the sensation of the session here. Democratic Congressmen from all sections of the country are outspoken in their denunciation of the incendiary talk of Senator Hamlin, and of the indecent haste which it is alleged the President has shown to lend himself in advance to a partisan scheme before the emergency has arisen, and before he can possibly know whether the Republicans will be in the right or wrong of it, legally or morally.

HAYES' ACTION CRITISED.

"Will the people of Maine submit to any such thing?" inquired Chairman Buckner, of the Committee on Banking and Currency to-night. "They certainly ought not to do so," he added. He denounced the President in unmeasured terms. So did Congressman Blount of Georgia, and so have a score of Democratic members with whom your correspondent has talked on the subject to-day. It is certain that the President will find himself in a hornet's nest if he undertakes to carry out the promise which he is alleged to have made to Senator Blaine. "Let him recognize the Davis Legislature, if he pleases," said Congressman Blount to-night, "Congress will recognize the legal Legislature, and will make it very interesting for him."

"But you forget," said your correspondent, "the decision of Chief Justice Taney in the case of Luther vs. Borden, upon which the Republicans, it is said, propose to rely."

"No, I do not forget," said Mr. Blount "That decision goes further, perhaps, than they have stopped to think. It does indeed say that the President has the power to reorganize which is the legal State Government in case of a conflict, and that the Courts are in duty bound to acknowledge and follow the President; but it goes further, and says the ultimate power remains with Congress to reverse the decision of the President if it sees fit. And, if you remember, this was done in the Baxter-Brooks contest in Arkansas. The President undertook to recognize one Government there, and Congress sent a committee down there to investigate. The committee reported in favor of another Government. The report was adopted by the House, and the President had to submit. I tell you," he added, "that the ultimate power in such cases rests with Congress, and in this case Congress will stand by Governor Garcelon and his council if they have obeyed the law, as I understand they have, implicitly."

DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

All of the Democrats who have heard of this latest phase of the situation in Maine are talking in a strain similar to Mr. Blount, and it is apparent already that Congress is more than willing to resist any attempts on the part of the Administration to assist Blaine and his gang in setting up a fraudulent State Government in Maine.

The decision of Chief Justice Taney in the Luther Borden case is comprehended in the following syllabus: "The defendant had justified an action of trespass on the ground that martial law had been declared by the Legislature of Rhode Island, and he being a military officer, and acting under the orders of his superior officer, as he might," &c. The Chief Justice in "the decision rendered, held that upon a question whether the Government which declared martial law was the duly constituted Government of the State, it was held that the Circuit Court had no power to try and determine this question, which, so far as the United States was concerned, belonged to the political and not the judicial power; and so far as the State was concerned—having been decided by the highest Court of the State, acting as part of the government of the State when admitted to be duly constituted—the Circuit Court was bound to follow the decision. Congress has delegated to the Presidency by the act of February 28, 1795, the power to decide, for the purposes of that act, whether a government organized in a State is the duly constituted government of that State, and after he has decided the question the Courts of the United States are bound to follow his decision. The government of a State by its Legislature has the power to protect itself from destruction by armed rebellion by declaring martial law, and the Legislature is the sole judge of the existence of the necessary exigency."

WHAT SENATOR MORTON SAID.

Touching the celebrated Luther-Borden case, Senator Morton in the Electoral debate said: "The United States shall guarantee each State a Republican form of government, and to decide what is the Government of a State, and whether it is Republican in its form, is a power expressly devolved upon Congress, and cannot be transferred or disputed, except for a single purpose, and that is to enable the President to determine what Government he will sustain in a case of insurrection or domestic violence. In the case of Luther vs. Borden, a case faithfully to you all, the Court says: 'Under this article of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what Government is established in the State; for as the United States guarantee to each State a Republican Government, Congress must necessarily decide what Government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is Republican or not.'"

SHERMAN AND GRANT.

Mysterious reports have reached here that Secretary Sherman has become convinced that the movement to make Grant the Republican Presidential nominee is so overshadowing that it cannot be checkmated, and that he has gone East to assure those managing Grant's interest that if the General is really desirous of the nomination he does not propose to antagonize him. The fact that Sherman stopped in Philadelphia to meet Grant, and that Hayes will go to Philadelphia this week for the same purpose, are, to say the least, significant. In connection with these reports is the revival of a rumor that Sherman may, after all, contest for the Ohio Senatorship—that is, not to openly declare that he is a candidate, but to have his henchman, Foster, in a negative way, conduct a quiet canvass and secure for himself the pledge of just enough votes to defeat Garfield's nomination: then, when the caucus gets into wrangle for a candidate, to thrust Sherman in as a peace-maker. Another rumor, which many believe, is that Don Cameron, on behalf of the Grant managers has assured Sherman that if he will get out of the Presidential race he can retain under Grant the Treasury Portfolio, and that Sherman's visit to Philadelphia is to have such assurances fortified.

HAYES' SHOCKING MEMORY.

Mr. Hayes was asked to-night if he had said that, under the Constitution, the Vice President of the United States had the right to count and declare the Presidential vote, whether he counted it and declared it in the rotunda Capitol or in presence of both Houses of Congress in Joint Convention assembled, and that he should recognize and enforce it as the true and legal declaration of the court. In reply he said that he had not used the exact language thus imputed to him, but that he did in fact believe that the Vice President had the right to declare the result and count the vote. To refresh Mr. Hayes' recollection, if he will put on his reflecting cap, he will recall that he used almost the identical language imputed to him last Thursday night, to a very prominent Ohio member of Congress.

OF COURSE HE WANTS A THIRD TERM.

General Wickham and Colonel Sener, two prominent Virginia Republicans, passed through here yesterday on their return from a visit to Philadelphia. These gentlemen state that they had no business in Philadelphia other than to see Grant and pay their respects to him. They had quite a conversation with him, and are of the opinion that he will accept the Republican nomination if offered. Nothing was said by Grant directly to the point, but he made many inquiries about Virginia politics and the attitude of the parties there.

When Sener met him he said bluntly, "Gen. Grant, we intend to make you our next President, and I will do all in my power to bring it about, and so will Gen. Wickham."

"Thank you, gentlemen," said Gen. Grant.

Sener thinks there was a good deal of meaning even in the "thank you." They predict a solid Grant delegation from Virginia, unless Grant peremptorily declines. Sener is a member of the National Republican Committee, and has recently been appointed Chief Justice of Wyoming.

An intimate personal friend of General Grant who arrived here to-day, and who saw him in Philadelphia on Saturday night, stated this evening that he felt perfectly justified in saying that General Grant has now come to the determination to permit his name to be brought before the Republican National Convention for the Presidential nomination. He says that it is generally understood in Philadelphia among the friends who surround Grant that Don. Cameron went on the National Committee with the sole object of promoting Grant's interest.

PENNSYLVANIA TO LEAD OFF.

The first Republican State Convention prior to the Presidential campaign will be that of Pennsylvania, which will be called to meet February 22. Pennsylvania Grant men now here say that it is the intention of the Grant party to give his boom a big send-off on that occasion, and that he will then be forced to declare himself one way or other. It is the plan to instruct the Pennsylvania delegates for Grant, and if he declines, of course the instructions will do no harm, but if he shows a willingness to be a candidate it will be a big boom to begin with.

The Grant men say that Pennsylvania will lead off in a manner that can not be mistaken, and that she means Grant, unless he puts himself out of the way very quickly.

PROTEST AGAINST RECOGNITION OF ROUMANIA.

With reference to the proposed negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and Roumania, it is ascertained that Secretary Evarts has instructed Minister Kasson to take notice of the letter filed at the State Department by Simon Wolf, in behalf of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, protesting against any recognition of the Roumanian Government until it complies with the provisions of the Berlin treaty, guaranteeing not only civil but religious liberty to all its subjects. Minister Kasson is instructed to act in accordance with the request of this letter.

IMPORTANT TO LAND PURCHASERS.

The Secretary of the Interior rendered a decision of importance to all purchasers of public lands by private entry, holding that whenever prior to patenting it is discovered that land previously offered and entered as agricultural is really mineral in its character, the entry must be cancelled and the land reserved for entry under the laws specially applicable to mining lands. The issue was presented by a case of Smith Scoggen vs. Charles E. Culver et al., involving the title to a track of two thousand acres of land in the Camden, Arkansas district, which was purchased from the government at private entry in 1878, but subsequently found to contain argentiferous lead ores.

MINOR TOPICS.

The New York tobacco manufacturers protest against the proposed change in the manner of printing internal revenue stamps on tinfoil tobacco wraps, and the Department promises to consult the wishes of the trade before making alterations.

All the departments will be closed on Christmas and New Year's. On the days intervening the Treasury Department will be open between ten and one; other departments from nine to twelve. At the Navy Department half the clerical force will be absent every other day. All the departments close at twelve o'clock tomorrow.

The Signal Corps station at Ludington, Mich., reports to the Chief Signal Officer, at ten minutes past one P. M., as follows: The propellor City of Toledo, bound to this point, went on the beach seven miles north of here at nine o'clock last night. The crew and a few passengers have not yet been rescued. A heavy sea is running from the west. She is receiving every attention possible.

The Postoffice Department to-day considerably increased its "black list" of persons and firms to whom either the delivery of registered letters or payment of money orders is forbidden.

Owing to the scarcity of greenbacks in the treasury, new United States notes can no longer be furnished from the Washington office for banker's drafts.

Frank Hatton editor and proprietor of the Burlington, Iowa, *Hawkeye*, has been appointed Postmaster of Burlington.

THE MAINE BUSINESS.

A Very Thin Trick to Keep up Jim Blaine's Excitement.

The Republicans Threatening Revolution and Rebellion.

NEW YORK, December 23.—A dispatch from Washington says: A circular without signature has been sent to the clerks in the departments from Maine who served in the Union army during the war, ordering them to so arrange their affairs that they can meet without delay at the Grand Army hall to organize a rifle club and start at once for Augusta, Maine. The circular says uniforms and great coats and caps will be furnished with rations and transportation and a supply of Spencer rifles will be provided on the way North.

AUGUSTA, December 23.—The Fusionists held a public meeting here to-night, at which speeches were made endorsing the action of the Governor as being thoroughly in accordance with the law and the Constitution of the State. Resolutions expressive of these views were adopted. Gov. Garcelon made a speech asking that himself and colleagues be sustained in the action they had taken.

NEW YORK.

Irish Citizens Preparing for Parnell's Reception.

NEW YORK, December 23.—A thief entered the house of General Hendrickson, No. 144 West Forty-eighth street, and being detected by the aged cook, assaulted her with a club, probably inflicting fatal injuries. He then sought escape with a lot of silverware, when another servant, Mary Brady, who was aroused by the screams of the cook, grappled with him and forced him back into the kitchen, from the window of which he escaped, but was arrested soon afterward. The thief is a mulatto named John Robertson of 123 East Sixty-third street. The cook's name is Mary Redford.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The Board of Aldermen is moving for the suppression of the exhibitions of female pedestrianism, which are characterized as offensive to the sense of propriety and decency, demoralizing in their influence and cruel and inhuman to the participants.

At 6 o'clock to-night forty-three men remained in the six day race with the following leaders Hart, 214; Faber, 208; Hughes, 184; Fitzpatrick, 182; Fitzgerald, 186; Bready 191; R. Davis, 179; O'Brien, 183; Khrone, 186.

PREPARING FOR PARNELL.

The sub-Committee on Finance of the Parnell Reception Committee met to-day. Several well-known Irish business men and journalists were present. After some discussion regarding the cable dispatch received on Sunday last from the Dublin Land League, it was decided to recommend the following program to the General Committee: First, that the expenses proper of the committee be paid by the members themselves. Second, that the proceeds of the reception demonstration, after deducting the legitimate expenses, be devoted to the relief of the distress in Ireland. Third, that an appeal be issued to the wealthy Irishmen of New York, stating the object of Parnell's mission, and asking for subscriptions to be distributed by the Dublin Land League for the relief of the distress in Ireland. The full meeting of the committee has been called for Friday evening, at which delegations from all Irish societies will be present to decide on the relief question. Several wealthy Irish citizens have already promised large subscriptions.

NERVE DID IT.

Dangerous Situation for a Board of Township Trustees.

HILLSBORO, O., December 23.—We claim to be the banner county for female strategy. Several years ago a man and woman (cousins), residing in the eastern part of the county, "affiliated;" in short, they became husband and wife in all that the term implies, without going through the legal forms, so far as anybody knows of, required by the laws of this great State. Years passed by, children were born to them, and although there was much neighborhood gossip, no one seemed quickly disposed to take the matter and bring them up standing before the offended law. After the lapse of several years the attention of a wide-awake elected Board of Township Trustees was called to the matter, and the Board urged to give it the proper investigation. With all the pomposity imaginable they met, and repaired in a body to the home of the ready-made couple. Upon being informed of the object of their visit, the Trustees were coolly told that if they didn't go about their business and let her and her adopted husband alone she would swear a child to each one of them. A glance around the cabin proved that she had stock sufficient to carry out the proposition, and as this was a dilemma into which they declined being placed, the business upon which they went there was abandoned, and no Township Trustee has been found brave enough to risk his reputation against that woman.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Three Children Burned to Death in New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.—At half-past three o'clock yesterday morning Matthew Gleason, living in the tenement house on James W. Allen's farm, two miles from Gumberton, N. J., was awakened by smoke. Running down stairs, he found the shed ablaze, and on opening the door the flames burst into the kitchen so fiercely that Mr. Gleason had to retreat. He awakened his wife, and the two leaped from a window, hardly reaching the ground before the house fell and buried in its ruins two daughters, aged seven and ten respectively, and a son aged two. As soon as the embers had sufficiently cooled work was begun to recover the bodies, which, when found, presented a sickening spectacle. Of one child only the skull and spine remained, and the other bodies were without heads, arms or legs. The charred remains were gathered, and will be buried in one coffin in the Catholic Cemetery at Mount Holly to-morrow. The coroner held no inquest, deeming it unnecessary. It is supposed that the fire started in the chimney.

SENATOR VOORHEES

Interviewed Regarding the Immigration of North Carolinians.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 23.—Senator Voorhees is in the city, and submitted to an interview to-day on the subject of the investigation of the negro exodus by his special committee. As an individual member of the committee he could not attempt to forecast the action of his *confreres*. As to the negro immigration of the State, if it was a natural one and the negroes came of their own volition he could not say anything against it, but if they were brought here through organized effort or through other than natural methods, the matter was certainly a proper one for inquiry, just as the the matter of bringing Chinese into California by means of companies organized for the purpose was. Indiana certainly had no call for immigrants of this character, no inducement to pauper labor. There was no great demand for labor, and the sooner these immigrants are undeceived, if false inducements have been held out to them, the better for them and for others who meditate coming. Those who have gone to Putnam county, in this State, have gone where there can be no demand for them. It is a well settled county, where there is no lack of laborers. He had already met some censure for asking this investigation. This he thought unjust. He did not think a public man censurable for developing facts in a case like this. The committee will not do more than give material facts, from which the public can draw conclusions.

WAR WHISPERS.

Another Severe Engagement Between Opposing Forces in South America.

Gen. Roberts' Report of His Recent Battle With the Afghans.

Convicted Cuban Criminals to be Sentenced to Death.

AFGHAN WAR.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. ROBERTS ADVANCING ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

CALCUTTA, December 23.—Advices from Afghanistan state that the British reinforcements for the relief of General Roberts are advancing along the whole line. A portion of them are reported to be beyond Jellalabad, with other detachments pressing as closely in their rear as the nature of the ground and the numerous obstacles to be overcome in a march through that desolate country will admit.

A dispatch from General Roberts dated Cabul, December 19, says: Slight skirmishes took place on the 18th inst., during which one or two principal Afghan leaders were killed. Our loss is one killed and two wounded.

LATEST REPORT FROM GEN. ROBERTS.

LONDON, December 23.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs to-day as follows: "Dispatches from Gen. Roberts of the 16th, 17th and 18th inst., have been received. The defences of Shirpur Contonments have been completed. The enemy occupies the heights over the city but does not descend into the plains which are patrolled by our cavalry. General Roberts was waiting the arrival of General Gough to make an attack as he would then be strong enough to hold all the important positions but he will attack the enemy before the arrival of General Gough if a favorable opportunity offers. Our loss on the 14th was twenty-eight killed and ninety-nine wounded. Of whom eight have since died. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Osman Khan and other Afghan leaders were killed. On the 13th inst. the enemy appeared on Siahung but they were quickly dislodged without loss on our side. The enemy's numbers are diminishing. On the 19th inst., the British lost nineteen wounded, and Major Cood who obtained the 'Victoria Cross' for gallant services, died of wounds received in a previous engagement. Two officers are ill from smallpox. Pneumonia is increasing owing to the weather and exposure of the men, otherwise the health of the troops is good. The number sick among the Europeans only amounts to four per cent.

On the 17th the enemy assembled on Siahsung Ridge, lining it in thousands. We shelled and dispersed them. The engineers are making an inner line of defenses.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ANOTHER SEVERE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN CHILIANS AND PERUVIANS.

PANAMA, December 23.—In an engagement at Tarapaca, between 2,500 Chilians and 5,000 Peruvians, under Buendin, the former were forced to retire, after losing 1,000 men killed, seven cannons and three mitrailleuses. The Peruvians loss was 600. General Montero has taken the place of President Prado, as Director of War, and the President has returned to Lima, where a Dictator is spoken of. The failure of the war is charged to the incapacity and want of patriotism of Prado.

Montero has in Arica 14,000 men, while the Chilians have in Tarapaca something over 15,000 men. Arica is blockaded. Iquinque is garrisoned by a few Chilian marines. Transportation of more supplies or reinforcements for the Peruvians in the South is impossible. Lima is well defended, and both that city and Callao are guarded in anticipation of an early attack by the Chilians. Many Peruvians admit that the Chilians are too many for them, and begin to talk of peace.

In an attack by the Chilians on the allied forces on November 20th, the allied army was cut in two, the cavalry and several battalions of infantry retreating to Arica, and 5,000 men under Buendin, making for Tarapaca, where they were again attacked by an inferior Chilian force which, as stated, was driven back with heavy loss.

REVOLUTION IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

The following dispatch has been received at the Chilean Legation in Washington from the Chilean Consul General at Panama. On the 27th of November a bloody and stubborn battle took place between the Chilians and the allied forces, The Chilians remained masters of the field, occupying the town of Tarapaca. A revolution has broken out in the province of Moquegua, Peru. It is led by General Chuzaco and Colonel Pierold. Intelligence received from La Paz, Bolivia, announces that a revolution has taken place on account of the recent defeat, the leader being M. Nunes del Prado. The Chilian Minister at Paris telegraphs that the Chilian Consul in London that the pretended recent victory of the Peruvian and Bolivian allies over the Chilians is officially denied. He says: "The entire province of Tarapaca is now in our power."

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO SECURE A REMISSION OF THE SENTENCE.

LONDON, December 23.—An announcement was made yesterday, and extensively circulated and placarded in London and the provinces, stating that the Attorney General, having granted his fiat for a writ of error in the case of the Tichborne claimant, an association is being formed to assist the prosecution of the fiat to obtain a remission of the sentence against the claimant and to promote the passage of a bill in the forthcoming session of Parliament for the reversal of judgment in case the evidence on the points of mistaken identity be forthcoming, and for the restoration to the claimant of properties, heirlooms and possessions of the Tichborne baronetcy.

CUBA.

CONVICTED MURDERERS AND ROBBERS TO BE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

HAVANA, December 23.—Captain General Blanco has issued a proclamation announcing that incendiaries and robbers captured in the disturbed districts will be tried by court martial, and upon conviction sentenced to death, and that general officers of the army in the provinces will have authority to approve such sentences. An official dispatch states that ex-Insurgent Chief Pancho Jiminez, lately pardoned took up arms again on the 20th inst., and joined a party of insurgents from Sancti Spiritus in an attack upon Arrova Blanco. The troops repelled the attack, killing Jiminez, with two of his so-called lieutenants, and dispersing the remainder and capturing a box containing 1,000 cartridges.

RUSSIA.

THREATS FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, December 22.—A Berlin correspondent states that the Russian ambassadors abroad have received a circular purporting to have been issued from the Revolutionary Committee, threatening that if the ambassadors do not represent to the Czar that the country wants a constitution the Czar will be removed from the throne.

A Berlin dispatch says intelligence from Cannes indicates that the Czarina's condition is so critical there is little hope of her survival more than a few days.

FRANCE.

JOHN BRIGHT'S SPEECH AND THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC CRITICISED.

LONDON, December 22.—The Paris *Temps* discussing John Bright's speech at the Potter banquet says: "Bright's ideal is a State without an army, and the American Republic with many of its soldiers reduced to police duties is his example of it. He seems to entirely forget that the United States have no dangerous neighbors."

PARIS, December 22.—President Grevy has not yet accepted the resignations of the Cabinet and DeFreycinet has not yet replied whether he consents to form another.

CABLE SPARKS.

A LONDON dispatch says the news of Edison's discoveries again depreciate gas stocks.

AN influential association has been formed in Berlin, Prussia, to extend electricity to purposes of practical utility.

A ST. PETERSBUG correspondent is positively informed that no severe measures of general depression are likely to be sanctioned.

THE London *Standard's* Vienna didpatch says: The police at Kieff recently surprised a secret Nihilist meeting and captured ninety-eight men.

THE official journal of Coburg, Germany, indignantly denounces the proposed interpellation of the Reichstag, respecting the right of succession of foreign princes to the German throne.

THE London *Standard's* Paris correspondent reports that the journals unanimously assert that no Ministry, not possessing the support of the Republican Left and Republican Union, can live.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the American Consul General has instituted a clothing society in his house for the benefit of the sufferers from the severe distress now prevailing in Turkey.

IN the Spanish Senate yesterday the debate on the Abolition bill was continued, and all clauses as far as article seven were adopted. It is considered probable that the bill will be adopted in its entirety.

PART of the crew of the steamer Borussia, from Liverpool, November 20th, for New Orleans, have been landed at Queenstown. The Borussia was abandoned in a sinking condition on the 2d inst. The crew and passengers left her in eleven boats. The survivors have no hope for the safety of all the boats.

CONFLAGRATION.

Disastrous Fire at Milwaukee, Causing a Loss of $384,500.

MILWAUKEE, December 22. The malt house, ice house, office, barn and elevator, containing a large amount of grain, are totally destroyed by the fire which broke out last night. It is difficult to get correct estimates of the losses sustained. The grain in the elevator is ruined for brewing purposes, that portion not burned being damaged by water with the promise that the barley may be used for feed. The loss on grain is put at $200,000; on buildings, office furniture and machinery at $184,500, making a total of $384,500. These are the outside figures given by the proprietors and experts. Insurance men think the the loss will not reach $200,000. The insurance policies are in the safe which cannot be opened for a day or two yet, but it is believed the risks aggregate about $500,000. The origin of the fire yet remains a mystery, the only reasonable explanation is that it was the result of a combustion in the drying kilns situated back of the office. Among the insurance companies holding risks is the Lycoming of Pittsburgh, $5,000.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The large corset and suspender factory of West, Bradley & Cary, at Nos. 228, 229, 231 and 233 West Twenty-ninth street, was destroyed by fire to-night. The flames started in the basement and the entire building fell in less than an hour. Twenty women were in the building and barely escaped with their lives. Four of them jumped from the seventh story upon the roofs of adjoining buildings to the distance of three stories and were seriously injured. Three tenements adjoining were damaged by falling walls. Two firemen were severely injured. The entire loss is about $300,000. Insurance not yet learned.

A STEAMER LOST.

Part of the Crew and Passengers go Down With the Vessel.

QUEENSTOWN, December 23.—The survivors of the steamer Borussia which was abandoned in a sinking condition on the 2d inst., started immediately for Liverpool. It appears that a panic occurred among the passengers and crew. The survivors state that no order to launch boats and prepare for the abandonment of the vessel was given by the officers, the crew themselves lowered the boats without waiting for orders. About a dozen passengers got into the boats with part of the crew. The remainder of the passengers went down in the vessel with the captain, second mate, three engineers, eleven firemen, three stewards, the carpenter and two boys. One boat swamped alongside the steamer and its occupants, five men, were drowned. The survivors state that at nine o'clock on the night of the abandonment of the vessel they saw a rocket ascend from the steamer and soon after her mast-head lights suddenly disappeared.

A Cork dispatch says: One of the survivers states that seventy-six passengers embarked at Liverpool. The vessel reached Corunna November 25d. All were landing, having shipped some cargo and embarked about eighty Spanish emigrants, the Borussia proceeded for Havano on the 26th. The wind being light from the southeast, with a calm sea, on November 30th the wind freshened and increased to a gale. On the following day it suddenly changed to the northwest, blowing strong with a heavy cross sea, in which the ship labored heavily. At noon she sprang a leak amidships. All efforts at pumping were unable to keep the ship free. The water filled the engine room and the stokehole, putting out the fire and stopping the engines. The crew still continued to work at the pumps until the next day (2d inst.), when it was determined to abandon the vessel. The survivors state that the steamer's covering board, when they shoved off, was not more than two inches above the water. It is supposed she must have gone down with the night.

A Cork dispatch reports that one hundred and eighty-four persons were aboard the Borussia. The captain in seeing all efforts to save the vessel would be useless ordered the boats to be got ready, some rafts prepared and necessaries provided. The vessel was abandoned at night, there being ten or eleven feet of water in the engine room. Four or five boats were lowered about the same time, but owing to the darkness and heavy sea they soon lost sight of each other.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

Hayden's Story of His Last Meeting with Murdered Mary Stannard.

NEW HAVEN, December 23.—Paster Hayden resumed the denial of any knowledge of Mary Stannard's murder this morning. Describing his last meeting with her, he said:

"I neared the spring: I met Mary with a pail of water: I asked her for a drink, and got out of my carriage and drank from the pail: I thanked her and drove on; I said nothing more to her, and made no agreement to meet her at the big rock or anywhere else. I had never seen or heard of the big rock at that time, and had never been in the woods where the girl's body was found but once in my life."

Then Hayden told what he did after he reached home. After helping his wife to get dinner ready he played with the children after dinner, read a letter he had got for his wife that day at the postoffice, and some time after two o'clock in the afternoon started for the wood lot where he remained until nearly four o'clock. The time Hayden claims to have spent in the wood lot covers the hour of Mary Stannard's death. The wood lot is in nearly an opposite direction from Hayden's house from the place where Mary's body was found, and the two localities are nearly a mile and a quarter apart.

Much evidence has been introduced heretofore by the defense to show that the work which Hayden claims he did that afternoon in the wood lot had been done by some one else, and that it would take a man, working at ordinary speed, from an hour to an hour and a half to do it. The prosecution have been unable to prove that Hayden was not in his wood lot that afternoon, and consequently his statement on this point, corroborated as it is by his wife and other witnesses, stands an almost insurmountable barrier to conviction. Hayden tells his story in a calm deliberate way, which creates a favorable impression.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

A large meeting in the interest of the Irish sufferers was held in Montreal last night.

James Gleason's house at Ayerstown, N. J., was yesterday burned. Three children perished in the flames.

Dr. Spear has asked the Brooklyn Presbytery to investigate the charge of "moral rottenness" made by Dr. Talmage.

Albert B. Chandler was yesterday elected President of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph company in place of Gen. Eckert resigned.

The Buell Woolen Mills, one hundred miles west of Atcheson, Ks., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a great loss to the community.

The warehouse, machine shop and part of the foundry hardware works of Rich Bros., Reading, Pa., were burned. Loss, $45,000; insurance on the buildings, $25,000.

The week's series of fetes and demonstrations, in honor of General Grant, in Philadelphia, was brought to a close last night by a reception at the Union League house.

The Executive Committee of the Irish relief fund of St. Louis, will to-morrow send a draft for $7,500 to Archbishop McHale of Taum, Ireland, for the relief of the poor irrespective of creed or location.

The court martial at Odessa, having sentenced three political offenders to be hanged, they were executed on the 19th inst. Four others were condemned to imprisonment for terms ranging from ten to fifteen years in the mines.

A San Domingo dispatch dated the 8th, confirms the announcement of the flight of President Guillermo. The city suffered from hunger before the surrender, and Guillermo is greatly disliked, as being responsible for the distress.

A destructive fire at Waynesboro, Ga., last night, destroyed the stores of W. A. Willins, W. L. Marshall, P. R. Beall, J. E. Gant, J. A. Polhill, McCatherine & Co., and S. Schwarzweiss. Several persons were injured, one colored man fatally. Insurance, $45,000.

THE COURTS.

James F. McMullen on Trial for Embezzling $13,716.

A Wife Who Wants Her Portion of Certain Property---Court Record.

The trial of James F. McMullen, charged with embezzling $13,716 of the funds of the Mutual Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, while Treasurer of the same, commenced yesterday in the Criminal Court. The facts having been brought out recently in a hearing before Alderman Burke, which resulted in the committal of McMullen for trial, it is scarcely necessary to repeat them here. So far as the trial had progressed yesterday, nothing new was brought out in the testimony. The trial will occupy the whole of to-day, and, possibly, run over to-morrow. J. Ewing Speer, Esq., and another attorney assist District Attorney Robb in the prosecution, and the defense is represented by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., and Charles F. McKenna, Esq.

The most important feature in the Courts yesterday was the acquittal of James F. McMullen, on trial in the Criminal Court, as already published, on a charge embezzling over $13,700 from the McKeesport Mutual Building and Loan Association. The hearing of the testimony was concluded yesterday forenoon. One of the lawyers for the prosecution claimed that the flight of McMullen was evidence of his guilt, but Judge Bailey on the bench denied it, saying that if a man was not guilty before he left his leaving would not make him guilty, and remarked that such was the law. The attorney desired to know where such law could be found, and Judge Bailey answered that he was the authority and the law in that court. The attorney retorted that the jury were judges of the law and the facts. Judge Bailey answered that if the jurors knew the law better than he did who had made it the study of a lifetime, it was all right, but he thought they would look at it as he did. The charge of the Court to the jury was strongly in favor of the defendant, the Court stating that the corporation in its bond and regulations not having ordered or fixed a depository in any bank for Treasurer, the use of the money by defendant was consistent with the defense set up by defendant that he was authorized to use the money as compensation, and obtain interest thereon for his services. The jury after a short retirement brought in a verdict of not guilty, but divided the costs between the prosecutor and defendant.

A WIFE'S COMPLAINT.

In Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, Mrs. Caroline Ruehl, by her next friend Alois Schock, commenced a suit in equity against her husband, Michael Ruehl, and Gotthard Bacher and N. Raiber. In her petition she alleges that her husband deserted her in April, 1879, at which time he owned a house and lot worth $1,200 in Allegheny, and was indebted to no one. That then he executed a mortgage on the property to Gotthard Bacher for some $500, and this mortgage was assigned by Bacher to Raiber. Now an effort is being made to foreclose the mortgage. The oratrix claims that the execution of the mortgage and the subsequent proceedings were all for the purpose of defrauding her of her rights in the premises, the home having been as much the result of her efforts as of her husband's. An injunction and equitable relief are prayed for.

A NOVEL PROCEEDING.

On behalf of the Law and Order Society, George Elphinstone, Esq., yesterday made application to the Court of Common

OLD TIMERS' TALK.

A Story of a Pittsburgh Duel of Seventy Years Ago.

It is Told in an Attempt to Suppress It--Other Interesting Reminiscences.

[From THE DAILY POST of December 20th.]

The society of the old residents of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, held a meeting last evening in the rooms of the Woman's Christian Alliance, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, President T. J. Bigham in the Chair. After a prayer, Secretary Gormley read the minutes of the last meeting held on Decoration day at Castle Shannon, and afterwards read a memorial in regard to the death of Mr. John Sampson, a member of the Society.

Mr. Fleming moved that the complete reports as published in one of the city papers of the meetings, be embodied in the minutes, as they were much fuller. Secretary Gormley stated that he had preserved all the accounts of previous meetings published in the papers, and had them carefully preserved. Mr. Fleming said that was all he wanted and withdrew his motion.

President Bigham then made a statement in regard to getting a room for holding meetings in. The room where they met last night was up too many flights of stairs for some, if not most of the old members. He suggested that something be done to secure one at once. He then proceeded to speak of the deaths recently of two old men who, of all others, were most engaged in writing local history. One of these was Mr. Jonas R. McClintock who, during the last ten years of his life had spent much time in writing biographical sketches, some of which were very elaborate. He didn't know the amount of these writings, but he understood they would make a large volume. A more recent death was that of James Veech. While residing in Uniontown Judge Veech was engaged in writing a detailed history of the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania, Fayette, Allegheny, Washington, Greene and probably Beaver. A large portion of his work, if not all of it, is in print, and locked up. He didn't know what instructions had been left to Judge Veech's executors, but he did know that 1,200 copies of a book of some 300 pages had been printed, and that during the life of Judge Veech the printers, Messrs. Stevenson & Foster, had strict instructions not to let a copy go out. As the history was to be a detailed one the speaker did not know to what date it had been brought down, probably to not later than the beginning of the present century. Judge Veech designed to complete them, but was too busy before his death to do so.

REGULAR MEETINGS ARRANGED.

On motion of Mr. John F. Sample, and after several other motions and various suggestions, a committee was appointed to select a place for meeting, and fix the time for meetings. Secretary Gormley said that the room of the Women's Christian Temperance Alliance could be used by paying for the light and fuel used, and for cleaning. The Committee after consultation reported in favor of accepting the proposition of Mr. Gormley, and fixing the first Thursday in each month for the time of meeting, except next month, when the meeting will be held on the second Thursday. The report was adopted.

Judge Parke then read a paper in regard to the accidental death of Colonel James C. Butler, who came here from England, and married Miss Jerusha McKinney, of this city. On September 10th, 1821, while Col. Butler was commanding a body of infantry, who were parading and maneuvering on the Allegheny Common, he was killed accidentally by one of the soldiers. They were firing by platoons, and one of the soldiers discovered that his musket had not been discharged. He inadvertently pointed it in the direction of Colonel Butler, when it went off, the bullet going through the Colonel's brain. He has descendants living in Pittsburgh to-day.

OLD TIME MANSIONS.

Mr. J. P. Fleming followed with an excellently written article on "Old Timer's Mansion." This gave a complete description of the old time chinked and daubed log cabins, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor, which are rapidly passing away to give room to improved modes of life. Their manner of construction was novel, and their architecture rustic. They were not built, but "raised." Logs of the right length were cut, hewed, and hauled to the place, and then all the neighbors were invited to a raising, and all within ten miles were neighbors. All able-bodied males came with pole and broad axes; some were stationed at the corners to properly notch and fit the logs, while others went to the sides to shove up the logs. And at intervals between the work the big black pottellied bottles—such as were so common before the Father of His Country was outraged by placing his face on one side and an eagle on the other of the flasks which supplanted the old bottle—were passed around and received with gusto. There was no iron in the building except some wrought iron nails in the alleged doors. Mr. Fleming then gave a faithful description of the interior of the building, so lifelike as to be recognized by all who have seen them, the big fire place and back log, the strings of dried apples in festoons, the powder horn and rifle, the side saddle on the pin bekind the door, &c., and then the garret, where hung the packsaddle, and stood the spinning wheel, distoff, and hackle, and where the hams and flitches hung to receive the extra smoke from the chimney, and the hoarhound and other herbs were ready for sickness in the family. The furniture, "library," and everything was also detailed with the faithfulness of a photograph; and Mr. Fleming ended with the sentence, "The swell of the Centennial footsteps will entirely obliterate them in Allegheny county."

During the reading of the address and at its conclusion, Mr. Bigham remarked several times that the description was that of a condition of affairs existing before his time, but others insisted that Mr. Bigham remembered them.

Mr. J. B. Sheriff said that Mr. Fleming had described a nicer house than many of them were, as few of the houses were made of hewed logs, but of round logs with the bark on them. He went to school in a log house which had no window, but for light had a piece cut out of a log, which in winter was covered with newspaper, well greased to let in the light.

AN OLD DUEL.

Mr. John Shipton said that reading the old will of Tarlton Bates yesterday, in which he desired his body to be cremated, reminded him of something he had heard bout a duel between Bates and a man named Stewart. It seemed like a dream to him, and he asked if anyone else remembered it.

Some one suggested that Mr. Wm. Miller could tell something about it.

Mr. Bigham asked if any one could state the facts.

Judge Parke—Oh, he was murdered.

Mr. Shipton—Reading the will brought it to my mind. I have a dim recollection of it.

Mr. William Miller—Bates was cashier of the old Pennsylvania Bank. I knew of the duel and have often talked about it. I afterwards rode over the ground where it occurred. It took place where the Chadwick mansion afterwards stood at Oakland. Bates was not cremated. I think it was in 1808 or 1809.

Mr. John Killen—I wrote a letter to one of the city papers once giving a full description of the duel. I could get the letter and place it on the files of the society at the next meeting.

Mr. Shipton—Well, I move that we accept Mr. Killen's proposition, and that he be requested to write a paper on the subject.

ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

Judge Parke—There are some things connected with the duel that I think it would not be well to stir up now, as there are descendants still living in the city. I have some items about it that I don't like to write out. It grew out of a political trouble between Tarlton Bates and Ephraim Pentland, publisher of a paper. Bates cowhided Pentland, and the latter then challenged Bates, sending the challenge by Stewart. Bates sent back word that he would fight with no man who allowed himself to be horsewhipped. Then according to the code of honor of that day, Stewart had to fight himself. Bates was shot through the temple and killed instantly. Stewart was also shot in the jaw, but had to ride as fast as he could to Turtle Creek to save his life. If the crowd had got hold of him they would have murdered him. As it was they completely sacked his house. Stewart was a merchant.

Mr. Miller asked if Wilkins hadn't something to do with it.

Mr. Parke answered that Wm. Wilkins come riding up to the crowd as the principals were parleying, and were about to settle the dispute. As soon as he heard it he rode into the crowd and exclaimed that if they settled it he would brand them as cowards. The men then went back and the duel took place. Morgan Nevin was Bates' second. There was some talk about manipulation of pistols, and Bates took Stewart's and Stewart took Bates'. Stewart's really had two balls in it, one hitting a stump and the other striking him in the face.

Mr. John Killen—They had fired two shots before Wilkins came up, one of them firing in the air.

Mr. Miller—Tarlton Bates had a family, but I think Stewart had not.

Mr. Shipton—In view of the fact that publication of the story might stir up trouble I withdraw my motion to accept Mr. Killen's offer to write an account of it.

Mr. Fleming—Well I think the reporters had better be asked to say nothing of what they have heard.

Mr. Killen—I see there are some sharp looking reporters here, and they will be apt to have something.

But no formal request was made to the reporters to keep it out.

ANOTHER DUEL.

Mr. John Sargent remarked that while they were on the subject of duels he would like to know if Robert J. Walker did not challenge some one.

Mr. Bigham said that Mr. Walker's father was a United States Judge.

Mr. Shipton said he thought there was a challenge sent.

And then some one suggested that they had better not talk further about duels, and they didn't.

Before adjourning, Squire W. B. Ross presented a paper which was laid over until next meeting in reference to an anti-slavery society formed in 1831.

The following was also laid over until next meeting, and the society adjourned:

I would respectfully call attention to the fact that about fifty years ago a small circular railway was erected at the corner of Oak Alley and Liberty street, upon which a small engine and one coach were run for the purposes of pleasure. This, I believe, was the first locomotive engine ever run in Pittsburgh, and consequently attracted much attention. Does any old resident remember it?

Respectfully,
R. BEATTY.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*
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50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

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These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

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will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

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Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Billious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomitting	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Ague	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	DROPSY, and Scanty Secretions	50
26.	SEA SICKNESS, sickness from riding	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASH	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
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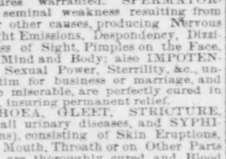

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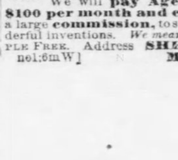

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ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of George Morrison, deceased, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to

SARAH J. MORRISON,
Administratrix,
de6:W6t Moon, Pa

ELECTION---THE ANNUAL election for officers of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of McCandless township, will be held at the house of Jacob Trax, in said township, on MONDAY, JANUARY **5th, 1880,** between the hours of **1** and **4** o'clock, P. M.

WM. PEEBLES,
de29:W3t Secretary.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. Testamentary letters on the estate of Wm. McKain, late of Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same dulya uthenticated to

CATHARINE McKAIN,
no29:6tW Administratrix.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned executors of the last will of Walter Johnston, late of Moon township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, on TUESDAY, JANUARY **13TH, 1880,** at **10** o'clock A. M., the following real estate of said decedent, situate in said township of Moon, said county, bonded by lands of N. Prentice, Thos. R. Doughty, Daniel Baker, M. Mateer, James Johnston and others, containing **160** acres and **46** perches, more or less, **100** acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, and all under fence and well watered, there being water in every field but two, and a good well at the house; and on which are two good frame houses, frame barn, wagon shade, corn crib and other necessary outbuildings, with a good orchard of peach, apple and cherry trees in bearing condition. The farm is three miles from Phillipsburg and the P. & L. E. Railroad and two miles from Vanport and the C. & P. Railroad, and is surrounded by churches and schools within easy reach. TERMS—One-third in hand on confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance in one and two equal annual

A WINDY SESSION.

Lively Debate in the National Legislature Yesterday.

Voorhees' Resolution for the Negro Exodus Investigation Adopted.

After a Wordy War on the Removal of the Utes, the House Rises Without Action.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving information concerning the effect upon revenues and upon consumers of the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee in 1872. Referred.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

On motion of Mr. VOORHEES, the Senate took up the resolution offered by him on Monday last for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of the emigration of blacks from the Southern to Northern States. Mr. Voorhees, in speaking of his resolution, said if it were true, as alleged, that this movement was caused by an unjust political treatment of the negroes it was well to learn that fact. If, on the other hand, it was the result of an organized conspiracy of designing men, it was also well to know that fact. Indiana was open to all legitimate settlers, but she did not desire to be colonized through the operations of emigration agencies any more than California wished to be so colonized by Chinese. Indiana was quite fully populated and there was no land to give away there. The negroes were evidently being deceived and it was in the interest of humanity that he offered his resolution. If he were actuated by any political motive, he would welcome this emigration, which could only eventually result in good for the Democratic party by bringing these voters to Indiana. He thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Windom, instructing the committee to inquire whether it was advisable for the Government to provide separate territories for the blacks where they could exercise their constitutional rights, &c., was at least premature. It was better to let the committee choose their own method of reporting their conclusions.

SENATOR WINDOM'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. WINDOM replied to Mr. Voorhees, defending his amendment and claiming it was germain to the subject, and would make the committee's labors more effective. He thought there was a portion of Indian Territory that could be set apart for the blacks, and such cession would be more practicable to the solution of the question than any other proposed.

Mr. HILL (Ga.) said he was tired of these Congressional investigations into every little question which came up. He thought this negro emigration question would settle itself. The negro was no longer a ward. He was free to go where he pleased. The talk about the causes of this movement was all gammon. He did not charge that his friends from Indiana and Minnesota were interested in it, but the cause was all gammon. The colored people were content in direct proportion to the time the Southern States had been freed from carpet-bag rule. The number of colored school children had yearly increased in Georgia until now there were 88,000, and perhaps this year 90,000. By the tax books it appears the colored people of Georgia owned over five million dollars' worth in real property.

Mr. CONKLING—How did they get it?

Mr. HILL—By working for it, and under the protection of the Democratic Government. How else could they get it?

Mr. CONKLING—I asked because we have so often heard here that the negro would not work, and could not be made to work for himself without a master.

Mr. HILL—The question was perfectly proper, and I am glad to be able to answer it so satisfactorily. Of course, there is a large class of unthrifty and worthless negroes, and it is in this class all the trouble and discontent arises. They were worked upon by unscrupulous and designing men.

THE AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Mr. HILL had been one of those who doubted the capacity of the black man to become a good cttizen, but he was glad to put himself on record as admitting that the black man had done better than he was expected to. He thought half the colored men voted the Democratic ticket, and no wonder, after being told by the Radicals that their greatest enemies were their old masters. They had found out for themselves under home rule that those old masters were really their best friends, hence their confidence in the Democratic party, and hence the unwillingness of an investigation. But he would not further oppose the resolution than to deprecate it on general principles. He thought he was perfectly impartial in the matter.

A Vote was then taken on Windom's amendment and was rejected, yeas 18, nays 25, Hill and Garland being the only Democrats voting aye, and no Republicans voting nay.

Mr. GARLAND regretted the rejection of the amendment. The inquiry ought to be made as broad as possible. There was nothing to fear from it. All the negroes who had left Arkansas had gone back except one, who died while manfully trying to get back. (Laughter.)

Mr. RANSOM explained his vote against Windom's amendment, by stating his belief that it embodied an unjust assumption. That the blacks had been ill treated by the whites in the South. Mr. Ransom thought one reason for the exodus was the misrepresentation of various people; perhaps of even some Republican Senators. He would like to know why these negroes had ceased to go to Kansas and had been diverted to Indiana.

Mr. WINDOM—Perhaps on the principle stated by the Senator from Georgia, that they are so fond of Democratic rule, and Indiana is about the only Northern Democratic State. (Laughter).

Mr. McDONALD—I would suggest it is because they are more fond of Democratic than Republican charity.

After further debate Mr. McPHERSON moved to go into executive session, which was negatived, yeas, 13; nays, 13. The discussion was then resumed.

Mr. INGALLS said he was not greatly in sympathy with the exodus movement. If it assumed large proportion it would be disastrous to those moving and to those among whom they settled. He had conversed with many of these negroes and had yet to find one who did not say his only reason for leaving the South was the hope of obtaining free employment of political rights and a fair days wages for an honest days work. One of those he had talked with came from Georgia and corroborated to some extent what Senator Hill had said about the provision made for education in that State. But this negro had said also there was a convict system in Georgia that amounted to practical slavery under which the negro who stole a biscuit was imprisoned ten years and the white man who killed a negro was sentenced for only two years.

WINSOM OFFERS ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. VOORHEES modified his resolution so as to omit special reference to North Carolina and Indiana. He also accepted an amendment suggested by Mr. Windom, so that the resolution reads:

WHEREAS, Large numbers of negroes from the Southern States are emigrating to Northern States; and,

WHEREAS, It is currently alleged that they are induced to do so by unjust and cruel conduct of their white fellow citizens toward them in the South, and by the denial or abridgment of their personal and political rights and privileges; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this body be appointed by the presiding officer, whose duty it shall be to investigate the causes which have led to the aforesaid emigration, and to report the same to the Senate, and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. JONES opposed the resolution as amended. Whether there was any bad treatment of the negroes in North Carolina or not, there was none in Louisiana or other Southern States. He was also opposed to these numerous investigations by Congress.

Mr. DAVIS (Ill.) said he agreed with Mr. Jones on general principles, and this resolution was likely to aid in keeping up a sectional discussion.

A vote was then taken and resulted:

Yeas—Allison, Bailey, Baldwin, Blair, Butler, Cameron, (Wis.); Dawes, Garland, Hampton, Hoar, Johnston, Kirkwood, Logan, McDonald, McMillan, Pendleton, Platt, Randolph, Ransom, Rollins, Saunders, Vance, Vest, Voorhees and Windom. Total, 25.

Nays—Beck, Call, Davis, Davis, (Ills.); Dawes, (W. Va.); Eaton, Farley, Hereford, Jonas, Kellogg, Maxey, Sallsbury, Slater. Total, 12.

The following pairs were announced: Ferry and Withers, Groome and Hamlin, Harris and Edmunds, Houston and Cameron, (Pa.); Ingalls and Morgan, McPherson and Burnside, Morrill and Wallace, Paddock and Jones, (Fla.); Williams and Booth.

No quorum having voted, Mr. PADDOCK and Mr. HARRIS, remarking that it seemed impossible to tell whether this was a political question or not, ignored their respective pairs, and voted ayes in order to make a quorum. The resolution was thus adopted by a vote of yeas, 27; nays, 12. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WEAVER called attention to an article in the New York *Tribune* which said he (Weaver) was alleged to be the author of the petition praying that soldiers be paid the difference between the value of gold and greenbacks at the time of payment. He hurled back the imputation as slander on himself and on the brave men who were petitioning for equal rights with the holders of public bonds.

OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

Mr. LEFEVRE, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution instructing the committee to take into consideration such measures as may tend to promote the agricultural interests of the country, to investigate the system and workings of the Department of Agriculture and to report necessary legislation for the promotion and protection of that industry with power to send for persons and papers and an appropriation of $5,000 to defray expenses.

Mr. WILLIS submitted an amendment looking to the consolidation or total abolition of the public grounds and conservatories in Washington. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. SCALES, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reporting back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the relinquishment of their reservation in Colorado, and their removal and settlement elsewhere, with amendments requiring the consent of the Indians to the cession of any part of their reservation, and providing that no agreement shall be valid unless agreed to by three-quarters of all the adult male Indians who have not forfeited their treaty rights, and unless confirmed by Congress. He asked for the immediate consideration of the bill.

A long discussion followed. Mr. SPRINGER said the time had arrived when civilization had reached the boundaries of the reservation. All effort to preserve peace there would be futile in the future. Congress must look then at the question squarely, fairly and plainly, and must decide it in the interest of justice. He did not believe in treating with the Indians as with their equals. He believed in the policy of regarding the whole of the lands within the limits of jurisdiction as a public domain and making the Indians citizens of the United States, and of teaching them to obey the laws and to understand that when they killed innocent persons they were guilty of murder.

EXTENT OF THE UTE RESERVATION.

Mr. BELFORD stated the Ute reservation in Colorado consisted of 12,000,000 acres or about 400 for every man, woman and child in the Ute tribe. He was opposed to the Committee amendments to the Senate bill and he predicted that if they were adopted next year would witness a renewal of conflict which had recently attracted the attention of the country. He challenged Mr. Conger or any officer of the Interior Department to point his finger to a complaint ever made by the Ute Indians against the people of Colorado. If these amendments are adopted, as certain as God reigned above, next Spring the teeming thousands which would pour into Colorado would cross the line of that reservation, and would prospect the mountains for the mineral wealth and the Government would not have the power to arrest the progress of the vast tribe. If the Government desired to prevent war and protect the people of Colorado, it must provide some method that would secure the removal of the Indians from that State.

DEFENDING THE INDIANS.

Mr. HOOKER said Messrs. Belford and Springer, proposed in violation of the most solemn treaties, to rob the Indians of the territory which had been conceded to them by the Government. If they were a powerful nation, with a great army at their backs, which could point a cannon at their foes and demand justice, those gentlemen would not dare take the position they did (Applause.) He held the Government was powerful enough to do what was right to see that justice was done even though the people who demanded it, demanded it in the name of the law and moral right and not because they had the physical power to compel it.

Mr. BELFORD says the tide of civilization, of Anglo-Saxon civilization, is sweeping over the country, and that the Indians must yield to it.

Mr. HASKELL said the purpose of the bill was merely to relocate the Ute Indians on portion of their reservation, but that it affected the whole Ute tribe and not merely that portion which had not been at war as has been said by Hooker.

Mr. SCALES spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. CONGER asked what sort of a bill this was which required for its sanction and support a reference to all the world renowned rascalities practiced on the Indians since the discovery of America. In former years men had watched until the miner or agriculturalist had stepped over the line of the Indian reservations, but now they are becoming bolder, and now as soon as they come in sight of the mountains, as soon as they come to the foot of the hills twenty-five miles off, the committee appointed to protect the Indians in their rights, brought in a bill to remove the Indians from their territory and reservation. The whites had not yet passed into the reservation.

The committee then rose without action, and the House adjourned.

THE MAINE MUDDLE.

Hon. E. F. Pillsbury on the Recent and Former Elections.

CHICAO, December 18.—The *Daily News* has received the following from Hon. E. F. Pillsbury:

"The apparent Republican majority for members of the Legislature was obtained by wholesale and systematic bribery, bulldozing and fraud. There was a popular majority for Governor in opposition to the Republicans in many districts giving a fusion majority for Governor. The Republicans succeeded in getting a majority for members of the Legislature by trickery and other frauds. The Governor and Council have not based their action on these frauds in any instance, not having the jurisdiction, but they have strictly followed the Constitution and thrown out such returns as were fatally defective whether Republican or Democratic. In some counties more Democratic than Republican returns have been thus rejected. The Republicans have been in the habit for years of secretly returning defective Republican returns to town officers for correction, but took advantage of the defects in the Democratic returns. During the twenty-three years of Republican rule they have never lost an officer by reason of such defects, while the Democrats have lost more or less nearly every year. This has served to make the Democratic town officers more careful and the Republicans more careless. The present Governor and Council have held the Republicans to the strict letter of the Constitution and laws, and the result is an anti-Republican majority in both branches. They have in no case traveled outside of the precedents established by the Republicans themselves, and in most of the cases their action was based upon the opinions given by the Judges of the Supreme Court. For instance, the Judges gave an opinion in 1875 that the Governor and Council could not count the votes returned for William H. Smith and W. H. Smith for the same office as having been given for one and the same person. By applying this rule this year changes the result in a large number of districts.

In 1877 the Judges gave an opinion that the returns could not be counted where the signatures of the officers were written by other hands than their own. Several cases of this class were thus rejected this year. In the same opinion the Judges decided that the returns could not be counted where the Town Clerk had failed to attest them. This rule changes several cases also. The return from the city of Portland was fatally defective in not complying with the Constitution in giving the names of the persons voted for with the number of votes against each name, and some 140 votes were returned as "scattering." This changes the result on three Senators and leaves five vacancies in the Senate. In Lewiston, Saco, Bath and Rockland the returns were signed by a minority only of the Aldermen. The law requires the whole number of ballots to be given in all the returns. And there are a host of Republican precedents for rejecting them where they fail in that respect. So, too, where there is a material difference between the whole number of ballots and the votes stated. Several changes have resulted from these defects. In all doubtful cases the Governor and Council have consulted eminent counsel before coming to the conclusion, and in every instance the action of the Board has been unanimous, with one exception only. In that instance the question at issue did not affect the character of the result.

SWUNG OFF.

A Virginia Murderer Gets His Deserts.

NEW YORK, December 19.—A special to the *Telegram* from Petersburg, Va., says the negro Frank Baker was hanged to-day at the Sussex County Court House for the murder of Henrietta Shands and her infant child, near Stony Point Station, on the night of August 1. Only the Sheriff, assistants, doctors and representatives of the press were present at the execution. Baker passed an uneasy night but was perfectly calm this morning when told to prepare himself for the scaffold. When the noose was placed round his neck he trembled a little, but recovering himself muttered a few words of prayer. His limbs moved convulsively for a minute after the drop fell. In about ten minutes the doctors pronounced him dead. The crime for which Baker was hanged was an extremely brutal one. He attacked his victim at her home and almost chopped her head off with an ax. The child he buried alive. The colored people of this district were greatly incensed against the prisoner and at one time there was talk of lynching him.

MURDER AT LOUISVILLE.

A Kentucky Politician Killed by His Brother-in-Law.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 19.—Hon. R. E. Little an ex-prominent lawyer and politician and ex-member of the Legislature was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, James H. Arnold. Little received four shots and died in a few minutes. The men quarreled over land which they held jointly. Little was an elector for Greely and Brown in 1872, being then twenty-four years old and he distinguished himself in the canvass by his clear and forcible speeches. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature and in his part of the State it was thought he would be sent to Congress at the next session. Arnold is well known in Louisville. For many years he was a traveling salesman for the dry goods house of Rorch & Co. On the dissolution of the firm he took a similar position in a large Cincinnati house.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Rules and Regulations for the Business of Both Houses.

Acheson's Chances and Other News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds unanimously reported in favor of the erection of new Government buildings at Pittsburgh. The full committee will, no doubt, adopt the report of the sub-committee, and as it is first on the list will be reported to the House soon after the holidays. The report of the sub-committee sets forth that the present buildings are ill-constructed, inadequate and poorly adapted to the needs of the Government, but can be sold for an amount that will go far toward paying for the new buildings. It shows a great increase in mail matter and population in the twenty-eight years that the buildings have stood, the requirements of the Courts, Pension Department, Internal Revenue Department, &c., quotes from a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to the committee December 17, showing the pressing need of new buildings, and recommending an appropriation of $150,000 to build the foundation and basement.

WORKING FOR ACHESON.

Bayne called on Hayes and held a long interview in respect to Ketchan's successor. In response to Bayne's inquiry if the report, very freely circulated, that he would nominate Williams was true, Hayes answered in the negative. He had made no promise. Bayne explained by comparison of the counties over which Williams presided, which represent less, scarcely a tithe of taxables and personal property as Allegheny county. His interview was long, and he expresses himself perfectly sanguine that Acheson will be appointed, notwithstanding the Williams boom of some newspaper men.

DECISION AGAINST LOTTERY COMPANIES.

For several days eminent lawyers have been arguing before the United States District Court here, on behalf of the lottery companies, for an injunction to prohibit the Postmaster General from refusing to forward letters addressed to lottery agents, and to-morrow the Court will decide in favor of the Government and deny the injunctions.

CAMERON AT WORK.

Cameron's election as Chairman of the National Republican Committee has stimulated him into activity, and he is working on Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania who are going home, to induce them to urge the holding of the State Convention, to elect delegates to the National Convention, early in February. This movement is in the interest of Grant.

POST TRADERS.

By the direction of the Secretary of War the following extract from an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States is published for information to all concerned: "In my opinion a post trader at Fort Custer in the Indian country has no right to maintain a traffic in goods with the Indians unless he be properly licensed, for post traders can be authorized only for military forces or when there is need for the accommodation of emigrant wagon trains, of other citizens. I know of no authority which permits the military authorities to allow traders at such establishments with the Indians."

MINOR TOPICS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections ordereded the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company to produce the telegrams in the Ingalls case, and refusing to release him from any of the former requirements of the committee.

The House Committee on Commerce reported the bill known as the "Steamboat Bill," which has passed three consecutive Houses but has been defeated every time in the Senate Commerce Committee, through Conkling's influence.

General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, says he has appointed the most competent men to be supervisors, regardless of politics.

There is no truth in the published statement that Assistant Postmaster General Brady intends to resign. He says he has never thought of the matter, nor is it true that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Governorship of Indiana.

Secretary Sherman and Secretary Evarts go to New York to-morrow morning, to attend the New England dinner, when both are expected to make speeches. They will stop at Philadelphia, and dine with Anthony Drexel to-morrow evening, where they will meet General Grant.

The census will be taken during the week that the Republican Convention is at Chicago. This will be interesting news for St. Louis, in case the enumerators take the names of the strangers that will attend.

TILDEN AND GRANT.

Knowing Ones Say They Will Accept a Nomination.

Interviews With Hon. Scott Lord and Govenor Hoyt.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—A correspondent to-day interviewed ex-Congressman Scott Lord in regard to Samuel J. Tilden and the Presidency. Mr. Lord was one of the strongest Democratic members of the Forty-fourth Congress, and a man who has a National reputation—not only because of the prominent part he took in the proceedings of that exciting Congress, but also because of his ability as a lawyer and his connection as counsel in the Vanderbilt will case and other of the most notable law cases of his day. Knowing that Mr. Lord was pretty intimately acquainted with the inside politics of New York State, the correspondent proposed to interrogate him in regard to the political situation in New York, and, naturally with reference to the attitude of Mr. Tilden.

Correspondent—Will Mr. Tilden be a candidate for President again?

Mr. Lord—Yes, sir; Mr. Tilden means to be a candidate, and I am inclined to think he will be. Mind you, I don't say that I want him to be. Indeed, I am not what is called a Tilden man; but I am firmly convinced that Mr. Tilden means to be the Democratic candidate next year.

Correspondent—What makes you think that?

Mr. Lord—I know all about that; but I tell you that Mr. Tilden means to be a candidate, and I do not believe that it will be possible to prevent him from getting the nomination.

Correspondent—What makes you think so?

Mr. Lord—Well, several reasons. In the first place, I know the man, and I am confident from my knowledge of him that there has never been a moment since 1876 when Mr. Tilden did not desire to be renominated, and did not believe that he was going to be renominated. I will tell you one season I have for believing as I do. The other day I met Mr. Tilden's most confidential friend in New York, and I asked him who was going to be the Democratic candidate, and he said at once, "Mr. Tilden." I asked him who was going to be the next President, and he said Mr. Tilden was. Now, I am firmly convinced that he was then reflecting Mr. Tilden's own sentiments on the subject. But there are other reasons why I believe as I do.

GOVERNOR HOYT ON GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—A correspondent had the following conversation here to-day with Governor Hoyt:

Correspondent—What does the election of Don Cameron imply?

Governor Hoyt—The nomination of General Grant, he said. I regard that as settled beyond all question. It did not take any manipulation to do it. All that Cameron had to say to the committee was that he knew that General Grant would accept, and that settled it.

Correspondent—How do you know General Grant will accept, Governor Hoyt?

Governor Hoyt—Because I am sure he would not permit his friends to commit themselves as far as they are doing if he did not mean to stand. It is too late an hour in politics for men to be working for a man blindly. We think we know what we are doing when we are out for General Grant.

Correspondent—Have you heard of a single word that Grant has said proving that he would take the nomination?

Governor—Well, his whole course of conduct and the attitude of his personal surrounders and intimates make it clear to any mind not dumb that if we nominate him he will run. It is too late now for any reconsideration.

Correspondent—Had Don Cameron any confidential talk with President Grant before he took the field to be Chairman of the National Committee?

Governor—I presume that he had sufficient conversation to confirm him in going for Grant. You know Grant is not given to talk on such things, but he is not the kind of a man to let his friends go forward and take a step of such moment without supporting them. At Harrisburg Don Cameron had, I suppose, three hours' conversation with General Grant last Monday.

Dan Rice as an Evangelist.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—Dan Rice, a former circus man announced to-night that he had been converted and will at once enter the field as an Evangelist. He had an interview with Mr. Moody now holding meetings here and will probably begin his new career by speaking at Moody's meeting and then seek such fields as offer the best prospects of success in his new work.

MOB IN A CHURCH.

Tongue Lashing, Profanity and Pugilism in a Temple of Worship.

A Disgraceful Row in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church.

It Becomes Necessary to Call the Police and Turn Out the Congregation.

The differences which have existed in the congregation of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Oak alley and Liberty street, over the calling of the Rev. Nevin Woodside to occupy the pulpit made vacant by the death of Rev. Young, have engaged the attention of the public more or less for some time past. But another chapter in the history of the troubles is to be added to the numerous ones heretofore published, and this time it is one that, while far more interesting than any other is in as great a degree more disgraceful. Upon the Sabbath day, and in a house consecrated to the worship of the Lord, professing Christians so far forget their obligations as to engage in an actual fight, which reached such proportions that it was necessary to call upon the police force to suppress what threatened to become a riot, and to drive out of the church the persons who were worshippers in it. The particulars of the affair are as follows:

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLES.

In view of Sunday's proceedings it may not be inappropriate to give a brief resume of the troubles from their inception. After the death of Rev. Young the church began to look about for a new pastor, and among the names suggested was that of Rev. Nevin Woodside, then occupying a pulpit in Brooklyn. A call was extended to him, and he came on, preached once or twice, and then a congregational meeting was held, which resulted in his election by a very considerable majority of votes. There was a powerful minority against him, however, who claimed that many irregularities took place in the election, and that he was not the choice of the congregation. This minority, or anti-Woodside party, made a vigorous protest against him and having a majority of the trustees, locked up the church. The Woodside party broke into the church, took possession and put watchmen in charge of it. The anti-Woodside party then applied to court for an injunction to prevent Rev. Woodside from preaching in the church. The court heard the petition, declined to grant the injunction, but allowed both parties to use the church. When Presbytery met to consider the call to Rev. Nevin Woodside, they declined to grant his installation. The case was appealed to the Synod, and there it rested so far as the church government controls the affairs of the congregation. But there it has not rested between these two factions, as there has been trouble between them continually.

STRATEGIC MOVEMENTS.

The anti-Woodside party having a right to use the church, and they refusing to attend the services conducted by Rev. Woodside, concluded to get a pastor to serve them. They accordingly got the Committee on Supplies of the Presbytery to appoint Rev. Robert Clyde to fill the pulpit of the church during the interim of the settlement of the Woodside question. The regular Sabbath services in the church have been as follows: 9 A. M., Sunday school; 10:30, preaching; 3:30, preaching; and the church was not occupied in the evening. To avoid conflict with the services of the Woodside portion of the congregation, the anti-Woodsiders published a notice in the Saturday morning papers, that Rev. Clyde would preach at 7:30 P. M. The Woodsiders, hearing of this, changed their preaching hour from 3:30 to 7:30 P. M. The anti-Woodsiders then published in the Saturday evening papers the following:

On account of conflicting appointments the Rev. Robert Clyde will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Oak alley and Liberty street, at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, instead of 7:30 in the evening.

The anti-Woodsiders claimed to have the exclusive right to hold services under direction of the Presbytery, but the Woodsiders determined to hold the fort by strategy, and therefore changed the hour of meeting of the Sunday School from 9 P. M. to 2:30 P. M., with the intention of prolonging the services beyond the time set for preaching by Rev. Clyde. This they did, and the anti-Woodsiders found themselves outgeneraled, and the Woodsiders masters of the situation.

A WAR CLOUD.

In the meantime, so the anti-Woodsiders claim, they learned that if Rev. Clyde attempted to preach in the church there would be trouble. Mr. Clyde was informed of this, and declined to make the attempt, stating that he did not desire to get mixed up in any trouble; indeed, some of the anti-Woodsiders claim that Mr. Clyde declined to preach for fear of personal violence. The anti-Woodsiders, not to be outdone altogether, had concluded to hold a prayer meeting instead of preaching. With that view they therefore turned out in pretty full force toward the close of the Sunday school exercises, which were prolonged until fully four o'clock. The anti-Woodsiders waited until these exercises were over, Mr. Dougald Munn, who was to lead the prayer meeting, having gone forward and taken a seat for the purpose of doing so. While seated there he was approached by one of the Woodside men, who told him that if he attempted to hold services there would be trouble. Having satisfied himself that it would be injudicious under the circumstances to hold a meeting, Mr. Munn waited until the Sunday School was dismissed and the audience preparing to go.

A DISGRACEFUL ROW.

Mr. Munn then got up in front of the audience and made the following announcement:

"Session had intended to hold a prayer meeting this afternoon, but under the circumstances I advise you not to, but to go home and observe the Sabbath."

"What session?" asked Rev. Nevin Woodside.

To this question Mr. Joseph Houston, Treasurer of the Church, rising in his seat, replied:

"The Session of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church."

"There is no Session," answered Rev. Woodside, and at the same moment stepped back and commenced pulling off his overcoat.

This proved the signal for a row more disgraceful than ever before occurred in any church in Pittsburgh, and possibly was never equalled as a finale to religious services on Sunday in any Evangelical church in America. Instantly there was the greatest confusion and a general row was inaugurated. The Woodsiders rushed up to the support of their pastor, and toward Mr. Houston to compel him to sit down, while the anti-Woodsiders also rushed forward in defense of their champions. Mr. Houston was not to be downed, and jumping upon a seat commenced to make a statement, which was continually interrupted by Rev. Woodside, who insisted that Mr. Houston should sit down until he got through talking. Mr. Houston wouldn't do it, and he was pulled down.

THEY COME TO BLOWS.

The excitement was intense and there was almost a Babel of talk. Hard names were called, and one lady who was more excited than the rest jumped up and commenced giving Rev. Woodside her opinion of him, addressing him in a manner the remotest from respectful. "Sit down, Mrs. ——," said Rev. Woodside, "or I will have you up before the Court." But the lady would not sit down. The children, terror stricken, were fleeing out of the way, while several of them and a number of girls and ladies were weeping.

"Keep quiet," yelled Mr. Samuel Barckley, "and the question will be discussed by Mr. Munn and Mr. Woodside."

"We will have no discussion on the Sabbath," answered Mr. James Munn, son of Mr. D. Munn.

Mr. McCracken asked the crowd to keep quiet, and let Mr. Black, an anti-Woodsider, who was now taking an active part in the proceedings, and he discuss the matter. But this appeal was as ineffectual as the other. About this time some one struck Mr. Stewart Munn, who was standing up in a seat, as were a great many others, knocking him off and smashing his spectacles. The lady mentioned was still pouring hot shot into Rev. Woodside, and Mr. Samuel Barckley went up to her to induce her to stop. "What are you doing to my mother?" asked her son of Mr. Barckley. "I am shaking hands with her because she is a lady," answered Mr. Barckley. And then he suddenly received a blow over the head with an umbrella, one across the wrist, and one in the face. A row that reached the proportions af a miniature riot ensued, and several blows were struck on all sides by different parties. Mr. Dickson, an elder, was hurt more than anyone else, he having been struck on the hand with a poker, which cut him quite severly. Mr. Bicker, staff, an anti-Woodside man, was thrust out of the door and fell violently on the pavement.

THE POLICE CALLED.

Matters had become so serious that Mr. Munn hurried out of the church to hunt a policeman to quiet the disturbance. With little trouble he succeeded in finding officers Hanna and Mulvaney, who hurried in. By the the time they arrived the fighting had nearly ceased, but it was deemed advisable to clear the house, which the officers proceeded to do. No arrests were made, because the officers could not tell who among the crowd deserved arrest. It was in a very excited mood that the congregation dispersed for their homes; certainly not in a fit mood for evening services. Whether or not any informations will be made to-day against any parties is unknown, as all of those interested who were talked with last night were still so much excited that they hardly knew what they would do. After thinking over it all night they may conclude to let charity and forgiveness have sway.

WAS HE MURDERED?

David Taylor Supposed to Have Met With Foul Play.

Fresh Developments Concerning the Death at Leechburg.

An item appeared in THE POST on Tuesday, stating that the body of David Taylor had been found on the railroad track at Leechburg, Pa., in a mutilated condition, at three o'clock on Sunday morning. It will be remembered that the poor fellow had been down to this city on Saturday, together with a number of excursionists, to witness the Grant procession. They returned on the 12:30 P. M. train. Upon arriving at Leechburg Taylor wandered down the track, and nothing was seen of him afterwards until his corpse was discovered. At the time it was supposed he was under the influence of liquor and had been run over by a train, but since then suspicions have been aroused of foul play. In conversation with a gentleman last night our reporter obtained some further particulars of the affair. On Monday the Coroner of Armstrong county impanelled a jury and held an inquest over the body. From the testimony adduced it was found that no train had passed over the spot where Taylor was discovered from the time he got off the cars until long after his body had been found. Consequently he could not have been run over. It was also ascertained that just a few moments before the body was found, a man with a bottle of whisky in his possession was seen to leave a watch box very hastily and otherwise act in a very suspicious manner. The watch house is located close by the spot where the remains of Taylor were found. The circumstances surrounding the case were so mysterious that after exonerating the employes of the railroad from all blame the inquest was adjourned to await further developments. Taylor was a laborer in Kirkpatrick & Beall's mill at Leechburg, and leaves a wife and five young children.

THE GREENE COUNTY PARRICIDE.

Andrew McDougal Jailed on a Charge of Killing His Father.

Developments of the Post Mortem—The Son Delivers Himself Into Custody.

There is now no doubt left that Alex. McDougal of Cumberland township, Greene county, on the Monongahela river, six miles above Rice's Landing, was murdered by his son, Andrew McDougal, as stated in THE POST on December 16th. It seems the son was putting on his boots one day recently while a younger sister was driving a dog out of the house. Andrew objected and a quarrel ensued between the brother and sister, when the father raised a chair at Andrew. Thereupon Andrew seized one of his boots and dealt his father a powerful blow on the head, which felled him senseless to the floor. It was thought he was killed. The son fled the country, but hearing that his father was able to be out in a few days afterwards, came back home. Week before last, however, the old man grew rapidly worse, and on Saturday a week ago death ensued. It was claimed by Mrs. McDougal and the rest of the family that death resulted from heart disease, but a *post mortem* examination made by Dr. J. B. Laidly and other physicians of Carmichaels, developed the fact that death resulted from the blow on the head with the boot, and the Coroner's jury found a verdict of guilty of murder against Andrew. During the *post-mortem* examination it is said the son was hid in the same room and watched the proceedings. A warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Smith of Carmichaels, but the officer was saved all trouble, as the son gave himself up for trial, stating that he was so much troubled that he could not rest anywhere. He is now in jail at Waynesburg.

The murdered man was buried in Hopewell township, Fayette county, last Monday. The McDougal family formerly lived at East Riverside, Fayette county, but last summer moved to Greene county. The family is quite large and are hard working and respectable and well connected people, but very poor. Alexander McDougal, the deceased, was about sixty years of age. He was subject to attacks of insanity, the cause of which was not known until the *post-mortem* examination was made. This examination showed that the deceased's skull had been fractured previously, which is said to have been done by his father with a piece of wood when he was a boy. The injury from the foot, which caused death, was located in another place. The son Andrew is about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, a stout, hearty man, and has gained the reputation of being rather lazy and living off the family without giving his full share of assistance in the struggle for life. These additional facts concerning the parricide were learned by Mr. N. H. McClelland, our correspondent at Rice's Landing.

KEARNEY'S TALK.

Dennis Delivers Himself on Grant and Politics.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Dennis Kearney is on his way East from San Francisco, and was interviewed at Omaha last night. He said he would attend the Conference at Washington, January 8th, of all labor organizations and Greenback Congressmen as well. He favors Thurman for President, or any other man agreeing with the western sentiment on the finances. The candidate, however, must be sound on the Chinese question. "We've got six out of seven of the Supreme Court Judges in California, including the Chief Justice, for twelve years. We have got two or three Railroad Commissioners, a majority of three in the Lower House, and a majority of one on joint ballot in the Legislature. We've the Mayor and all the principal officers in San Francisco. I have a poor opinion of Grant as a statesman. Tilden has not the ghost of a show. We'll give the opposition in the Presidential election a fair fight with ballots and then a hard tussle with bullets if they count us out again. I say this, although I voted for Hayes. I expect to see Ben Butler with us. The Grant boom in California was a humbug. I go to Boston, New York and Washington.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

MARTIN FAHEY was run over by a locomotive at Meadville on Saturday, and his body was severed just below the arms.

MRS. JOHN BOYD of Steubenville, took a large dose of poisonous medicine on Friday night. A stomach pump saved her life.

THOMAS O'BRIEN, aged twelve years, attempted to jump on a locomotive at Dunbar, fell on the track, and his body was cut almost in twain.

JAMES D. MAXWELL, a well known citizen of Steubenville for the last twenty-three years died there on Saturday morning. The deceased was born in Jefferson county, Pa.

CHARLES KINSLEY, the Erie school teacher, charged with cruelly beating the son of Major M. Scott, had a trial by jury before Alderman Smalley on Wednesday evening, and was found not guilty.

D. H. HOOVER, a freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was instantly killed in an accident near Cresson on Friday night. Deceased leaves a wife and family residing at Newton Hamilton, where he owned a small farm.

GUSTAVUS BENTLEY a prominent citizen of Crawford county was jailed the other evening on a charge of disposing of his property to defraud his creditors. Curiously enough Bentley was the prisoner of Sheriff Apple, against whom he was the strongest competitor for the nomination for Sheriff.

MRS. THOMAS WOODS, wife of a workman in the Aitoons shops, died on Saturday from a dose of medicine administered by her own hand. She was feeling unwell, made out a prescription, sent it to the drug store and the druggist filled it. Great indignation is felt against the apothecary.

CHIEF PENDER has received a postal card from Fremont, Ohio, giving a description of a man who was found dead there on May 22nd, 1878. A verdict of suicide was rendered, but since then it has been developed that it was a premeditated, cold blooded murder, for the purpose of robbery, which was successfully accomplished. The guilty parties have been detected and arrested, and are committed to jail awaiting final trial.

$1,425.50 Profits in 30 Days.

$10 to $100 invested in legitimate Stock Speculations in Wall St. pays immense profits. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. HEATH & CO., Brokers, **1227** Broadway, N. Y. no21:eod18t-Wno30-4t

45 Years Before the Public.

THE CENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occured where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIV

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, December 23, 1879.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$218,426 27
Exchanges	955,986 48

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¾	50⅝
Reading	23⅝	23½
P., T. & B	11⅜	11½
Lehigh Valley	51¼	51½
U. Co.'s N. J	151¾	....
Central Transportation Co	46	47
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	117	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	110½	....
Northern Pacific	30¼	31
Do preferred	54	56
Lehigh Navigation Co	36¾	36¾
Philadelphia & Erie	17	17⅜
Northern Central	30¼	31
Hestonville	25⅞	25⅞

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Governments quiet and steady. Railroad bonds generally strong and higher, with C., C. & I. C. and Chesapeake & Ohio issues leading the advance. State securities dull.

The stock market was strong in early dealings and prices advanced ½@2¼ per cent, St. Louis & San Francisco, coal shares and Vanderbilt stocks leading upward movement. Toward midday a reaction set in, and under moderate sales a decline of ¼@2¼ per cent. was recorded, the latter in Northwest. During the afternoon the market became firm and a recovery of ¼@1¼ per cent. took place in some instances. A dull and irregular tone prevailed at the close. The *Graphic* says: The strength shown by C., C. & I. C., in the face of the most persistent hammering by the bears during the late decline is explained by the news which comes from Washington to-day. A telegram from that city states that Judge Harlan has rendered his decision in the case of the Columbus Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company against the Pennsylvania Company. He fixes the amount due plaintiff at $2,600,000. This decision is not unlikely to have the effect of still further advancing the price, particularly as it is well understood that the Pennsylvania people have become possessed of the bulk of the stock. "A" Washington dispatch says the Treasury will disburse silver certificates in place of greenbacks.

Transactions aggregated 215,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Erie, 19,000 Lake Shore, 5,500 Northwestern, 6,300 St. Paul, 25,000 Lackawanna, 8,300 New Jersey Central, 1,800 Delaware & Hudson, 2,500 Michigan Central, 2,400 Illinois Central, 1,200 Union Pacific, 5,000 C., C. & I. C., 3,000 St. Joseph, 3,300 Ohios, 15,000 Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 24,000 Wabash St. Louis & Pacific, 17,000 Kansas & Texas, 1,000 Iron Mountain, 1,000 Northern Pacific, 4,000 Canada Southern, 6,300 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 5,000 Reading.

Close—Money market easy at 5@7 per cent. per annum, and 1-16 per cent. per diem, closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange on bankers' bills weak at 481; sight exchange on New York 483¼. Produce exports for the week $8,855,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	107¼	New 4s coupons	103¾
New 5s coupon	8.103	Pacific 6s of 1895	121
New 4½s coupons	106¼		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	45	Virginia 6s	25
Missouri 6s	108	Virginia 6s new	18
St. Joe	105½	Consols	75
Tennessee 6s	31½	Pref'd off'd	109
Tennessee 6s new	31		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	147	W. St. L. & P.	40¼
Panama	165½	Do. preferred	63¼
C. & F	106	H. & St. Joe	33
Fort Wayne	112⅝	Do. preferred	63¼
Illinois Central	98	Iron Mountain	44½
B. & Q	125⅛	St. L. & San F	44½
C. & A	99½	Do. preferred	48½
Do preferred	118	First	69
N. Y. Central	127	C. St. L. & N. O	24
Harlem	136	Kan. & Tex	31½
Lake Shore	100⅝	Union Pacific	82½
Can. Southern	46	Kansas Pacific	84½
Michigan Central	91⅝	N. Pacific	30⅝
Erie	41	Do. preferred	55
Do. preferred	67½	Louisville & N	85½
N. W. C	86¾	Houston & Texas	47
Do. preferred	102¾	W. U. Tel	101¼
St. Paul	72	A. P. Tel	49
Do. preferred	98¼	Pacific Mail	48¾
St. F. & Min	44	Little Pittsburgh	29¼
St. P. & S. City	35½	Adams Ex	105
Do. preferred	73	Fargo Ex	104½
Del. & Lack	83¼	American Ex	97½
Morris & Essex	101	U. S. Express	49
Del. & Hudson	73¾	Quicksilver	21½
N. J. Central	79⅞	Do. preferred	60
O. & M	27	Leadville	3⅝
Do. preferred	67	Central Pacific	110¾
Chesapeake & O	17	Union Firsts	110¾
Mobile & O	20	Land Grants	112½
C. & C	89½	Sinking Funds	114½
C. C. & I. C	20¾	Lehigh Wicks	116
I. C. & Lafayette	22¾	St. P. & S. C. First	96½
B. C. R. & N	87	C. C. & I. C. First	....
A. & T. H	16	Do. second	....
Do preferred	44	Reading	57

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 23.—Consols for money, 96 3-16; account 97 5-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 102; Pennsylvania Central, 51¾; Reading, 35¾; Erie, 42¾; preferred, ——; do., seconds, 90. United States bonds—New 5s, 106¼; 4½s, 109¾; 4s, 106.

Refined petroleum 6¾d.

Spirits turpentine 7@7½s.

Turpentine, 32s.

PARIS, December 23.—Rentes, 81f 51½c.

ANTWERP, December 23.—Refined petroleum, 21¾f.

LIVERPOOL, December 23.—Cotton firmer at 6¾@6¾c; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,500.

Breadstuffs quiet and firm except for corn which is dull.

Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 8½d@——.

American lard 37s 5d.

Refined petroleum, 7¾.

Receipts of wheat for three days 156,000 bushels: American 131,000 bushels.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	273	Pewabec	32½
Copper Falls	4	Quincy	26
Franklin	25½	Ridge	6¼

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, December 23.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The frost, which, however, seems to be breaking up to-day (Monday), has necessitated itsdefinite postponement of the completion of wheat sowing. The distress is increasing in agricultural districts, and cattle are suffering severely. Threshing has been proceeding steadily. The deliveries and principal markets are larger and the condition somewhat improved. The provincial trade, however, has been inactive, owing to a disinclination to increase stocks previous to the holidays. Nearly five-sixths of the foreign imports of wheat into London last week were from the American Atlantic ports. The supplies thence are far in excess of immediate requirements, still confidence in the future is a prominent feature of trade. The present state of the trade which maintain high prices in America cannot last long, as prices there are already sufficiently high to attract supplies from all wheat producing countries of the world, and these are not likely to withhold shipments until America has succeeded in establishing a fictitious value in European markets. Business in Mark Lane has been small owing to the fog and the approaching holidays. Prices, however, were maintained for all articles, except maize, which which was difficult to sell except at a slight reduction. For English wheat an advance of shilling per quarter was occasionally obtained at the commencement of the week, trade having entered upon a most interesting phase and the market closed firm but quiet. It remains to be seen how far the lead of America will be followed by Europe. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. Buyers at the orable weather. A large and fine lot of poultry was received by the commission merchants which sold at the decline made yesterday. Had the weather been cold, notwithstanding the great supply an advance of one cent per pound would have been made. Grain is still scarce with an advance of one cent on choice red winter wheat. There is a fair inquiry for groceries while provisions continue dull. Foreign fruits are in great demand as is always the case at this season. Following are the ruling quotations:

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 00@3 25; choice, $2 25@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@23c; solid packed, 18@20c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—Common $5 50@4 00; sweet $5 00@6 00; crab $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 11@12½c, prime Ohio factory, 13@13½c; jobbing, 13c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 13½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 9@10c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 7@8c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 21c; in cases, 22@23c; pickled, 17@18c.

GAME—Quail, $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen; pheasants, $4 50@5 00 ₱ dozen; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 ₱ dozen; venison saddles, short, 14@15c; do long 13@14c; wild ducks, $1 50@3 00 ₱ dozen; rabbits, 25@30c ₱ pair; grouse, $5 00@6 00 ₱ dozen.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 14@15c; new domestic, 16@17c; strained, 8@10c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 00; shellbarks, 90c@$1; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@52c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 52@55c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $4 00@4 25.

POULTRY—Live chicken, 35@45c; dressed chickens, 80@9c; ducks, 10@11c; turkeys, 11@12c; geese 80c@$1 00 per pair.

DRESSED HOGS—5@5½c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushels; timothy, $2 50@2 75 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 ₱ 100 head; onions, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$2 75 per bush; $8 50 per bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 39@1 41; amber and mixed, $1 35@1 37; rejected, 95c@$1 05.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 51@52c; mixed, 49@50c; yellow ear, 51@52c.

Oats—Prime white, 43@45c; mixed do, 41@42c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 90@95c; medium, 75@80c.

Rye—Western, 92@95c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Extra family $7 00@7 25; choice red $7 50@7 75; extra choice amber $7 25@7 75; fancy St. Louis, $8 25@9 00; patents, $8 75@9 50; XX bakers $7 00@7 25; XXX bakers $7 25@7 75; low grade $4 00@5 50; rye, $5 25@5 75. Buckwheat $2 50@3 00 ₱ cwt.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands, $8 00@8 25 in barrels; kegs, $4 12@4 25; standard brands $8 50 in barrels; $2 37 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—60@65c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Prime from country wagon, $19 00@21 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie, $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $13 25@13 50; white middlings, $20 00@22 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; chop feed, $20 00@21 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@23 00; seconds, $15 00.

Groceries.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 18c; good Rio, 14c; ordinary Rio, 13c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 17¾@20¾c; Rio, in bulk, 17@23c; Java, in papers, 26@30c; Java, in bulk, 29@30c.

Sugars—Cut loaf, 10¾c; crush, 10¼c; granulated, 10¼c; Standard A, 9⅞@10c; Off. A, 9¼c; yellows, 8@8½c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 45c; prime maple, flavored, 43; choice sugar syrup, 45c; prime sugar syrup, 40c; good sugar syrup, 40c; good molasses syrup, 35c; black molasses, 25c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, 45@47c; old, none in market.

Teas—Young Hyson, 30c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 30@75c; Oolong, 30@80c; Souchong, 30@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 30@35c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, $1 00; pepper, 16@18½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¾@8c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6¾@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 4c; do, assorted papers 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sal soda, in kegs, 3c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8½c pearl, 3c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 14c; stearine, 10c; mouldlot, ——.

Prunes—Turkey, 8¾c; French, 10@13c, as to size.

HOMINY—$3 65@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 7c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do, mahogany, 45@50c; do, dark, 36@42c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Kinnikinnick twist, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@50c; fine cut, 55c; cut and dry, 24@26c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 ℔s and over		9½
Do. do. 14 to 18 ℔s		10
Do. do. 14 ℔s and under		10½
Extra S. C. shoulders		7
Breakfast bacon, ex. sugar cured		11
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets		11½
Do. knuckles and rounds		10
Do. all flats		10
Beef tongues, per dozen		$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders		6
Do. short rib sides		8½
Do. clear sides		8¾
Mess pork, ₱ bbl		14 00
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl		14 00
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces		8¼
Lard refined, in half bbls		9
Do. do. in buckets		9½
Do. do. 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		10¾
Lard, refined, 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		10¾
Lard, refined, 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		10
Lard, refined, 10-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		10
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity		7½

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz., 85c@$1 75; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 75; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 20@1 25; corn, do, $1 25@1 75.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $3 00; George's codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50; boneless hake, $4 50; halibut smoked, ₱ ℔, 9c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; sealed herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 25.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ ℔, 55@60c; mixed, 40@50c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $2 30; London layers, new, $2 75; Muscatels, new, $2 50@2 90; mat raisins, $4 85@5 25 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ₱ ℔; Sultanas, 12½c; Dates, 7½c ₱ ℔; Currants, 6¼c; Citron, 22c; Prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do, shelled, 40c; do, Sicily, 40c; do, Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 14½c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Sicily pea nuts, new 18c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Mascaroni, new 18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 25; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75; No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs per doz, $8 25; No. 2 tubs per doz, $7 25; No. 3 tubs per doz, $6 25; 3 hoop pails, per doz, $1 85; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 10.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST, December 23, 1879.

The market was moderately active with a weak feeling. Prices declined and the market closed at a rather low figure. Opened at $1 13¾, declined to $1 10⅝, advanced to $1 11¾, declined to and closed at $1 10.

SALES AND RESALES.

Barrels Sold.	Price Paid.
12,000	$1 10
56,000	1 10⅝
27,000	1 11¾
15,000	1 11⅝
21,000	1 12½
12,000	1 13¾

Total sales and resales, 123,000 barrels; shipments, 26,155 barrels; charters, 28,500 barrels.

IN THE OIL REGIONS.

OIL CITY, December 23, 10:00 A. M.—Market opened at $1 13¾ bid for old. 12 M.—Market at $1 11¾ bid for old.

PARKER, December 23, 10:00 A. M.—Market opens at $1 13¾ bid for next Monday. 12:00 M.—Market closed at $1 10⅝ bid for old.

TITUSVILLE, December 23, 10:00 A. M.—Market opens quiet, at $1 13¾ bid for old; $1 13⅝ bid for same.

NEW YORK, December 23, 9:00 P. M.—Market quiet at 8⅝c; chartiers 25,000 cases R. F.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 12:30 P. M.—Market remained dull: S. W. 8¾c.

Indianapolis — DECEMBER 23. — Wheat steady: No. 2 red $1 34@1 35. Corn weaker at 36½@40½c. Oats weaker at 31@33c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—DECEMBER 23.—Cotton quiet but steady at 12⅜@12⅝c; futures steady. Flour opened dull but closed higher, with more doing in exports; receipts 19,000 barrels; superfine State and western $5 35@5 90; common to good extra $6 00@6 25; good to choice $6 35@8 25 white wheat extra $6 25@6 75; extra Ohio $6 10@7 75; St. Louis $6 00@8 50; Minnesota patent process $7 25@9 00. Wheat opened dull but closed higher with a better export demand; ungraded spring $1 34@1 42; No. 3 spring $1 40@1 41; ungraded winter red $1 35@1 56¾; No. 2 do $1 56@1 59; ungraded white $1 50@1 54; No. 2 $1 49½@1 55; No. 1 do., sales 47,000 bushels, $1 54@1 55; No. 2 red, December, sales of 32,000 bushels at $1 58@1 58⅜; January, sales of 200,000 bushels at $1 59@1 60¾; February, sales of 328,000 bushels at $1 62@1 63¾. Rye quiet. Corn firmer with a moderate trade; receipts, 79,000 bushels; ungraded 62@65c; No. 3, 61¾@62c; steamer 63¾@63¾c; No. 2 63¾@63⅞c store; 64½@65c afloat; ungraded white 65c; No. 2 December 64¼@64½c; January 62@62½c; February 62¾@62⅞c. Oats dull; receipts, 38,000 bushels; mixed western 49@50c; white western 49½@51¾c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops quiet and steady. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining 7⅝@7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull; Louisiana 6@7c. Petroleum dull; united $1 10⅜; crude 7¼@8¾c; refined 8⅝c. Tallow quiet and steady at 6⅝c. Rosin firm at $1 50@1 60. Turpentine firmer at 41c. Eggs unsettled; western 18@20c. Pork firm; mess $12 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cutmeats quiet and firm; long clear $7 12½@7 25; short clear $7 37½@7 50. Lard stronger and more active; prime steam $7 80@7 87½. Butter quiet and firm; western 14@28c. Cheese stead; western 8@12¾c. Whisky steady at $1 19.

Chicago—DECEMBER 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active firm and higher; No. 2 red winter $1 31@1 33; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 31¾@1 31⅝ cash; $1 32¾@1 32¾ January; $1 29¾ February; No. 3 $1 14; rejected 97½c. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; November 40c cash; 40½c January; 40¾c February; 46¼c May; rejected 37⅝c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher; 34½c cash; 34½@35c January; 35¼c February; rejected 32c. Rye firmer at 75½@80c. Barley easier at 88c. Pork strong and higher; $13 50 cash; $13 25 bid January; $13 37½@13 75 February; $13 87½ March. Lard strong and higher; $7 50 cash; $7 60 January; $7 72½@7 75 February; $7 85 bid March. Dressed hogs higher at $5 00@5 25. Bulkmeats strong; shoulders $4 62½@4 75; clear ribs $6 62½@6 75; clear $6 75@6 87½. Bacon quiet; shoulders $5 50; clear ribs $7 25@7 37½; clear $7 50. Hreconmeats strong; shoulders $4 75; sides $8 20@8 25; hams $7 50@7 75. Whisky in fair demand at $1 07. Butter firm and unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 75c.

Boston — DECEMBER 23.—Flour steady and firm; superfine western $5 25@5 75; common to extra do $5 50@6 50; Wisconsin extras $6 00@6 75; Minnesota $6 50@7 50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $7 00@7 75; St. Louis $7 25@8 25; patent process, spring wheats, $7 75@9 00; winter wheats $7 50@9 00. Corn quiet, new mixed and yellow 62@64c; old 65@66c. Oats—No. 1 and extra white 52@54c; No. 2 white 50@51c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 48@49c. Rye quiet at 95c@$1 00. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; corn, 29,000 bushels; wheat, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 705 barrels; corn, 19,000 bushels; wheat, 23,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 23.—Flour inactive. Wheat firm; opened at an advance of 5c and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 25½; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 23¼; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 20¼; December $1 20¾; January $1 20¾; February $1 22½; No. 2 $1 15¾; No. 4 $1 08; rejected $1 00. Corn quiet; No. 2, 39¼@39½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 36c. Rye firm; No. 1, 75c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 spring 76¼c. Provisions quiet. Pork firm at $12 45 cash; $13 30 February. Lard—Prime steam $7 75 cash; $7 68 February. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 9,000 bushels; barley 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 barrels; wheat, 8,000 bushels, barley 11,000 bushels.

New Orleans—DECEMBER 18.—Cotton dull; middling 11¾c; low do 11½c; good ordinary 11¼c; net receipts, 9,814 bales; gross, 11,274 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,910 bales; coastwise, 11,295 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 290,720 bales. Oats firmer at 48@49c. Cornmeal dull and lower at $2 45@2 55. Hay dull; prime $22 00@23 00; choice $25 00. Pork quiet and weak; old $13 00; new $14 00. Bulkmeats quiet and weak; shoulders 5c; clear 6¾c. Bacon firm at 9 00. Sugar firmer; inferior to good 4¾@6¼c; common to good common 5¾@6⅝c; fair to fully fair 6⅝@7c; prime to choice 7⅞@7¾c; yellow clarified 8@8½c. Bran dull and unchanged at 70c. Others unchanged. Sight exchange on New York $1 50 per 1,000 discount; sterling exchange 481.

Louisville—DECEMBER 23.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 30@1 33. Corn firm; white, 46c; mixed 44½c. Oats firm; mixed 32c. Rye firm at 92c. Hay firm at $15 00@17 00. Provisions excited and higher. Pork nominal at $14 00. Lard—choice leaf tierce $8 50@8 75; keg, $9 25. Bulkmeats excited and higher; shoulders $4 62½, 6c; clear $6 75@6 87½. Bacon quiet; shoulders $5 50; clear rib $7 00@7 50. Hams none. Sugar cured hams 10½c. Whisky steady at $1 07.

Galveston — DECEMBER 20—Cotton quiet and nominal; medium 11¾c; low do 11½c; good ordinary 11¼c; receipts, 2,647 bales; exports coastwise, 456 bales; stock, 86,293 bales.

Oswego — DECEMBER 23. — Wheat steady. Corn firmer at 50@60c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The tone of the market continues strong and buoyant, but business is quiet in all departments. Cotton and woolen goods moving steadily on account of back orders, but new business is quiet. Prints dull except shirting and solids, which are in fair demand. Satinets in good request and higher in some cases. Foreign goods dull.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1879.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were light. Market active and all sold at about yesterday's prices.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were 40 cars. Market fair, Philadelphias, $4 70@4 85; Yorkers, $4 30@4 50.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were light. Market firm and prices ranging from $2 75@5 50; common to extra firm.

Buffalo—DECEMBER 23.—Cattle — Receipt, 1,751 head. Market dull and prices declined 10@15per cent. on shipper steers, and fully 25 per cent. on butchers' stock; choice steers $4 85@5 00; good shippers $4 35@4 70; fair to medium $3 65@4 15; light butchers $3 35@3 50; steers and heifers, mixed, $2 75@3 45; old cows, lowest of the season, sales at $12 00@17 00 per head; fat cows $2 70@3 00; bulls, stock to good butchers $2 00@3 00; stockers in light supply and request, with few sales at $2 50@2 90; a number of loads held over.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,400 head. Market without decided change for lambs; sheep slow and weak; fair to good western sheep $4 50@4 75; choice $4 90@5 00; extra $5 30; Canada sheep $4 50@4 62½; lambs $6 00@6 25; 8 cars sheep unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,040 head. Better feeling and best grades tending up, with very few good heavy offering; Yorkers, fair to good, $4 45@4 55; choice $4 60; heavy and medium $4 50@4 75; heavy ends $4 20@4 50 coarse, rough to common $3 00@3 90; all offerings disposed of.

Chicago—DECEMBER 23.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 600; market weak and unsettled; only a few small dealers buying; choice heavy $4 50@4 70; light $4 45@4 60; mixed packing $4 30@4 50.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 500 head; market dull except best shipping at $4 40@5 30; butchers' weak at $2 00@3 40; feeders and stockers $2 40@3 50; large supply of butchers and common unsold.

Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments 550 head; fair local demand; passably active and steady at $3 10@4 40. The *Journal's* London cable says: Cattle—Supply ample; market dull and prices unchanged. Sheep—Rising market for all descriptions; sales quick at advanced prices.

Watertown, December 23.—Cattle—Receipts 312 head; supply light owing to demand for poultry Christmas week; prices firm at last week's quotations; few heavy beeves very choice $7 25@7 50; extra $6 75@7 00; first quality, $6 00@6 50; second $5 00@5 75; third, $4 00@4 65. Western fat swine, live $5 50; northern dressed hogs $6 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,256 head. Market dull; few fine flocks of lambs sold at an advance of 5c; no demand for other kinds; sales in lots at $5 50@5 50; extra $4 50@5 50; spring lambs $4 50@5 00.

St. Louis—DECEMBER 23.—Cattle steady and firm; Christmas steers $6 00@5 50; choice to fancy shipping $4 85@5 00; good to prime $4 25@4 75; native cows and heifers $2 25@3 75; feeders $3 25@3 75. Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 900 head.

Sheep scarce and firm; fair to fancy $3 25@4 00. Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 400 head.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 23.—Hogs steady and firm; common $3 65@4 00; light $4 00@4 30; packing $4 35@4 60; butchers' $4 35@4 60; receipts, 6,800 head; shipments, none.

Indianapolis—DECEMBER 23.—Hogs steady at $4 25@4 55. Receipts, 1,400 head. Shipments, 330 head.

New York — DECEMBER 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,500 head; market dull, closing heavy at a reduction of ½@5c on all grades; poor to prime steers 7@10c; extra and fancy 10¾@10¾c. Exporters used 1,200 head. Shipments for week, 750 head live, and 5,960 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts 9,000 head; market steady at 5¾@6c for sheep and 6@7½ for lambs; fair to good sheep mainly 4¾@5¾c. Shipments for week, 1,575 carcasses.

Swine—Receipts, 12,600 head; market a shade firmer at $4 60 to $4 80 for ordinary to good live. Shipments for week, 225 dressed pigs.

Philadelphia — DECEMBER 22. — Cattle—Market active; receipts 2,200 head; prime $5 75@6 00; good $5 50@5 60; medium $4 50@5 00; common $3 00@4 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head; market active; prime $5 00@5 50; good $4 75@5 00; medium, $4 25@4 50; common $3 25@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000 head; market slow; prime $7 00; good $6 75; medium $6 25@6 50; common $5 75@6 00.

Baltimore — DECEMBER 22.—Cattle active and prices ¼c higher; very best $5 50@6 00; first quality $4 00@5 12½; medium $3 00@4 00; ordinary $2 00@2 50; common $1 00@1 50. Receipts, 1,477 head; sales, 1,360 head.

Swine—Trade moderately active at $5 25@6 25. Receipts, 5,581 head.

Receipts of sheep and lambs 1,024 head; sheep, $4 00@5 00; lambs, $4 00@5 25.

WOOL MARKETS.

Philadelphia, December 23.—Wool steady and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 50@52c; extra 50@52c; medium 50@52c; coarse 48@50c; New York, Michigan and Indiana western fine 48@50c; medium 50@52c; coarse 48@50c; washed combing and delaine 50@52c; tub washed 54@56c; unwashed combing and delaine 40@45c; pulled 49@50c.

Boston—DECEMBER 20.—Wool quiet; Ohio and Pennsylvania 40@50c; Michigan 47@52c; delaine and combing 52@57½c; Missouri 42c; tub washed 52½c.

DRY GOODS.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce.	Width.	P'ce.
Penn A No. 1	6	Chippewa C	8
Eagle No. 1	6	Harrisburg	4-4 7½
Nonatook	6	Newbury	6 6¾
Invincible	6	Lawrence LL	6
Piedmont	6	Lawrence XXX	9
Canonchet	6	Lawrence LL	8
Great Eastern	6	Lawrence XXX	9
White Fawn	6	Appleton A	4-4 8
Missouri	5-4 6	Appleton XX	4-4 7
Idaho	6	Lacontia O	4 6
Lonsdale	4-4 7	Lacontia	4 5¾
Pittsb'gh Family	6	Lacontia	10-4 26
Magnolia	6	Pocasset Canoe	4 9
Indian Queen	6	Androscoggin	9-4 24
Atlanta	6	Androscoggin	10-4 27
Cherokee	6		

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Canoe	4-4	Hill Semp. Idem	8½
Baldwinville	7	Lonsdale	9
Fairmount	7	Lonsdale Cambric	12½
Fairmount	8	Fruit of Loom	7
Red Bank	6	Inwol	8
Rochdale	8	Wamsutta	13
Blackstone	8	Nashua	13
Pocasnotas	8	Pepperell	9-4 25
Hope	8	Pepperell	10-4 29
Hillsemper Idem	8		

COTTONS AND FLANNELS.

	Bl'k.	Bl'd.		Bl'k.	Bl'd.
Ellerton W H	20		Nashua XXX	17	18
do W N	18		do XX	14	15½
do H	16	18	do AAA	16	17
do N	14½		o X	11	12½
do P	11	12½	do A	9½	10½
do S	9½	10½	do B	8½	9½
do T	9	10	do T	7¾	8¼
do V	8	9	do H	7	8
do C L	7½	8½	Tremont D	7½	8½
Hamilton L	7	8	do H	9	10
do R	7½	8½	do P	9	10
do X F	9	10	do T	9½	10½
do Fst'l	11	12	do A	10¾	11¾
do X	13½	15½	do Y	11	12½
do XX	12½	14½	do S	12½	13½
do XXX	14½	16	do XX	14	15½
			do XXX	16	18
			do XXXX	18	18

PRINTS.

Pacific	7	Sprague	6½
Conestoga fancy	6½	Harmony	5½
Hamilton fancy	6½	Gloucester	6
Garner fancy	6	Cocheco fancy	6
Richmond	6	Hartel	6
Merrimac	6½	Allston solid	5½
American fancy	6½	Simpson's black	7½
Southbridge	6	" fast black	7½
Oriental fancy	6½	" mourning	7½

SHEETING PRINTS.

Cocheco	6	Oriental	6